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# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2681

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26 August 1982

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MEASURES TO COUNTER BUDGET DEFICIT LISTED

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 16 Jul 82 pp 1-2

[Article by Eurico Xavier]

[Text] The work of the fifth regular session of the People's Assembly continued throughout the day yesterday with the adoption of proposed measures aimed at reducing the budget deficit and increasing budget revenues. The session is being held in the 10 December Theater under the leadership of the chairman, President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, and it is scheduled to end today.

The attention of the deputies was indeed centered on discussion of the above-mentioned item--that is, the proposal document submitted by the Committee on Planning and International Cooperation for that top organ of national government. A succinct analysis was made of the sectors of industry, transportation, agriculture and stockraising, trade, the state production apparatus, and the state administrative apparatus.

During their discussion of the items on the agenda, the deputies saw the need to enforce the General Labor Law and other directives governing labor discipline, and they showed their concern over the fact that the budget deficit does not properly serve the interests of the workers. As a result, a number of measures affecting the state administrative apparatus and the state production sector were adopted, as were other sectoral measures of a specific nature.

Concerning the state administrative sector, the deputies decided to assign the National Commission for Restructuring the State Apparatus to study the organization and makeup of the administrative organizations in the state apparatus, with special attention to be paid to the central apparatus with a view to preventing its disproportionate growth and reducing the number of workers to the absolute minimum. They regard any job positions that have been created to date but not budgeted as canceled unless the need for such jobs is proven within a period yet to be established. After proposing that accountants be trained on an urgent and massive basis, the deputies to the assembly decided to delete from the General State Budget the funds appropriated for past fiscal periods, the purpose being to avoid expenditures incurred in excess of those budgeted.

Concerning the state production sector, it was decided by a majority vote that the General State Budget should not provide any more financing to cover the



losses incurred by enterprises--"priority enterprises or not"--except in duly considered cases, which will be required to generate enough revenue to cover their costs. Rationalization of the existing work force, particularly in the sectors of construction, agriculture, and trade, was another measure approved by the deputies. This calls for a work force based on the means of production and the volume of construction that it is really possible to carry out. Also in connection with the existing work force, the People's Assembly's Committee for Labor and Social Security was made responsible for conducting a study of the various kinds of work done by the respective departments in the party and the Council of Ministers.

Three other items approved by the deputies in the same area are the following: the selection of areas for state intervention so as to concentrate the capability of the state units in a few regions in the sector of agriculture and stockraising; the transfer of a number of state economic units that could be converted into cooperatives or turned over to private operators in exchange for payment of a tax; and the requirement that all units having a planned operating loss submit a work force plan backed up by their planned activities, it being agreed that all additional workers for peak periods will be taken into account and paid for the minimum number of days actually worked.

Concerning the sectors of industry and transportation, the deputies concluded that prices in the industrial sector must be established in all cases on the basis of their finished production, with no regard for subsidiary or complementary raw products still in process. This principle is to be put into effect gradually. In the case of the transportation sector, important measures were adopted as follows: domestic air passenger fares will be increased; the various airport fees will be increased by an amount to be determined by the Ministry of Transport and Communications; and supplies of parts and materials for the Technical Maintenance Enterprise will be improved, with rigid controls over the supplies to be established so as to make increased production and productivity possible.

Among the decisions agreed on by the deputies concerning the sectors of construction and trade, attention should be drawn to rationalization of the work force in construction, in which excess manpower is to be shifted to other sectors of activity. In view of the high percentage of equipment that cannot be used, the Ministry of Construction is to establish a program for salvaging that equipment. It is up to the Ministry of Trade to undertake the reorganization and control of the retail system, the purpose being to overcome the contradiction existing between the scattered system and centralized control. It is recommended that municipal mixed trading enterprises be established under local authority.

It was also decided to establish a committee made up of officials from the industries of Finance and Home Trade to survey the entire private sector in the provincial capitals, with assistance from the local commissioners. Any illegal activity is to be penalized and closed down.

For its part, the Council of Ministers is to approve as soon as possible a law for the repression of speculation and parallel markets.



READER TRACES CAUSES OF BIRTH OF PROFITEERING

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 16 Jul 82 p 2

[Letter from reader Emilio Jose]

[Excerpts] He used to be a peaceful and unassuming citizen: a good worker earning reasonable wages. He had no bent for profiteering or scheming. He preferred to live on what he earned by his own toil and sweat--that is, without hurting anyone.

The citizen in question works in a brewery, and because of the nature of his work, he is entitled to five packs of beer per week. His young wife is a clerk at Bolama (the UEE), from which she has been receiving a few packages of pasta and biscuits, which are, of course, what the state-owned factory produces. His son, who recently returned home after studying abroad, was assigned to the INDUVE factory, so there is no lack of soap and oil.

That citizen and his relatives were getting almost everything they needed for household consumption, and they were not interested in selling those products.

But now, with the shortage of every kind of food item in the markets, there is always some need that cannot be met without big sacrifices, and in that family, although it had some products, there was always a lack of this, that, or the other thing.

It happened, however, that our peaceful citizen was really beginning to worry about obtaining certain food items that people must have--specifically, meat, fish, cornmeal, and so on--and he could see how those products were being sold, since at the market--well, you might as well forget it. For a long time he had not been able to buy a package of cigarettes for 20 kwanzas--the legal price for a package. He was never able to buy fish and meat at the prices set by the government, and in any case, fish and meat are available only in the closed circles of the profiteers--that is, in the markets that proliferate in the city of Luanda--while such items are rarely sold in the fish markets and butcher shops. He needed a radio and a refrigerator, and he knew that he could get them all right, but only by buying them on the black market.

What was he to do? He was complaining and wondering about the high cost of living. But he knew already that he could get five packs of beer, to which he

was entitled from his firm, as well as biscuits and pasta through his wife, who worked at Bolama (the UEE), and soap and oil through his son. So he would have to grab those products and sell them on the black market so as to be able to buy, also on the black market, what he needed. To do it, he had to stop being honest and a good worker, and, of course, he became one more on that long list of profiteers. He has been selling beer, biscuits, pasta, soap, and oil on the black market so that he could buy fish, meat, and cornmeal--also on the black market--and also so that he could acquire a radio and a refrigerator. He is rolling in money and always wants more, and this forces him to steal from his place of employment.

"That's the way it is today: you sell on the black market so you can buy on the black market!" Those words were overheard in a conversation between friends. As can be gathered, this situation exists in our country and is most prevalent in the capital and in a few provinces where products are scarce.

A great number of people are currently contaminated by this plague known as profiteering. It seems to me that a vaccination would be the best antidote for eliminating this (normal) abnormality, which is tending to involve more and more people.

What is the explanation for this? Who is responsible for the situation? Is it the honest workers--who have no way to cope and, having no access to self-consumption where they work because of the kind of work they do, are forced to buy on the black market here and there--who are responsible for this situation?

It remains only for us to add that that peaceful citizen has now become a big profiteer and schemer like so many others. He is rolling in money to the detriment of the enterprises where he, his wife, and his son work.

11798

CSO: 4742/348

FOREIGN FIRMS REPORTEDLY DEFRAUDED ECONOMY

Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 15 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Leonel Liborio]

[Text] "The People's Republic of Angola has been swindled out of \$15 million (about 45 million kwanzas) by a shipping company in Copenhagen, Denmark." That report was sent to the various media by our diplomatic representatives in Sweden, who quoted as their source a delegate from Kuwait who was attending a conference in Stockholm for representatives of insurance companies from all over the world and legal experts.

The report continued by saying that according to the Kuwaiti delegate, a company in Copenhagen sold Angola--on three occasions involving three ships--merchandise that never existed. The transaction was handled through a Swiss bank.

And nothing more was said about the matter directly affecting Angola except for a brief comment on the conclusions of that conference, which "recognized that at present, the stealing from the underdeveloped countries which goes on through commercial shipping operations exceeds \$100 billion annually."

Since we were puzzled, we began using the telephone (on Wednesday) for the purpose of getting more detailed information on the matter.

Ministry of Foreign Trade's Opinion

We were unable to find out anything on the first day, but yesterday we were able to talk briefly to Tania Traca, director of the Office of Legal Affairs at the Ministry of Foreign Trade, who enlightened us somewhat concerning the matter in question.

According to her, Angola's central importing agency (IMPORTANG) purchased three products--frozen meat, palm oil, and peanuts--from a Portuguese firm in 1977. But that firm flagrantly failed to fulfill the contract, and the fraud was carried out with the collusion of organizations in other countries in addition to Portugal--namely, Brazil, Greece, and Denmark.

Concerning those cases, Tania Traca assured us that legal action was taken in the various countries, including a lawsuit now before the Luanda Civil Court.

She added that the trial before the Danish court resulted in a conviction for the Danish Shipping Company, which was involved in one of the above-mentioned breaches of contract, and it was forced to pay the amount in question.

The same official at the Ministry of Foreign Trade also said that as a consequence of the breaches of contract, the Angolan Government negotiated a contract with the SGS (General Supervision Company), a Swiss firm that guarantees supervision of the merchandise either on board ship or as it is being loaded, chiefly to check the price, quality, and quantity.

The JORNAL DE ANGOLA also learned that as a result of the breached contracts in 1977, IMPORTANG petitioned to have four Greek ships seized--all of them belonging to one of the shipowning firms involved in the fraud.

11798

CSO: 4742/348

## BRIEFS

MEETING WITH SCHOLARSHIP STUDENTS--Lubango--Mariano Puku, provincial commissioner for Huila, held a meeting yesterday afternoon with 92 students from Huila and Cunene Provinces who are studying in Cuba on scholarships. They are currently in Angola for a vacation. During the meeting, the students were informed of the politicomilitary and socioeconomic situation in Angola and brought up to date on the most important events of the past few years. Mariano Puku also urged the students to take maximum advantage of the scholarships and wished them a good vacation. He also asked that they maintain the necessary revolutionary spirit for achieving their goal. For their part, the students spoke on behalf of all the others studying on the Isle of Youth under the same conditions to express their satisfaction at studying in the homeland of "Marti and Fidel" and committed themselves to put forth their best efforts to obtain good results from their vocational training. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 16 Jul 82 p 2] 11798

HUAMBO INDUSTRY DIFFICULTIES--Huambo--Huambo Province currently has the third-largest industrial plant in the country, after Luanda and Benguela. Industry on the central plateau (light and heavy industry and the food industry) comprises a total of 56 enterprises (16 food enterprises, 27 light industrial units and 13 units in heavy industry) that are facing tremendous difficulties due to the lack of raw materials. The branch with the most serious shortage of raw materials--with some production units even being brought to a standstill--is the food industry. Light industry is struggling with the shortage of wood and plastic, among other items, while the most serious problem for heavy industry is the lack of aluminum and fittings for Ulysses motorbikes. Americo Bile, provincial director of the processing industry and acting provincial delegate, emphasized to ANGOP [ANGOLAN PRESS AGENCY] that the lack of raw materials is due in part to difficulties with transportation (even in the case of domestically produced raw materials), overuse of the equipment, and, most important, the lack of cadres, a problem that is gradually being overcome by bringing in graduates of the Industrial Institute and the Vocational Center. Light industry is the most developed of the three existing industries due to the production from garment factories, whose raw material is produced domestically--more specifically, it comes from the textile factory in Benguela. According to Americo Bile, the equipment in some production units is overused and worn out. There is a chance that some of it will be overhauled as a result of agreements signed with foreign firms. [Excerpts] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 16 Jul 82 p 3] 11798

CSO: 4742/348

CRUDE PRODUCTION TO START IN SEPTEMBER 1982

New Delhi AFRICA DIARY in English 14-20 May 82 p 10971

[Text]

Benin will be provided with technical assistance to strengthen the government agency responsible for petroleum exploration and exploitation, the International Development Association (IDA) announced recently. A credit of SDR 7 million (\$8 million) has been approved by the World Bank affiliate. Development of Benin's Seme field, located about 15 kilometers offshore, is already under way. Under a full service contract with a Norwegian firm SAGA Petroleum, all tasks are being carried out by expatriates. To reduce these operating costs, the IDA credit will finance the training of about 110 Beninese personnel of the Office Beninois des Mines et d'Energie, B.P. 249, Cotonou, Republic Populaire du Benin. A training center will be constructed in Benin.

The Seme oilfield was discovered in 1968 by Union Oil. Negotiations of a concession contract with Union, and subsequently other private companies failed, because the prospects were marginal at the prevailing oil prices. In 1979, the government decided to develop the field on its own, mostly with funds from abroad, primarily from Norway. The first well is expected to be spudded in June, and crude production to start in September 1982. Five production wells are planned for the first phase. Consultants will be hired to evaluate enhanced recovery methods and, if warranted, to prepare detailed engineering for the second phase, under IDA financing.

Currently, no oil companies hold exploration rights. The prospects for attracting offers for prospecting elsewhere in Benin's sedimentary basin is considered excellent because, in addition to the existence of the Seme field, important oil deposits have been discovered offshore in neighboring countries. Apart from working with the development of the Seme field, consultants will review and interpret existing data, prepare and supervise a seismic survey, review petroleum legislation, and assist with negotiations and the monitoring of company activities. In addition, six Beninese professionals will be trained in the technical, economic, and legal matters related to petroleum exploration.

CSO: 4700/1735



## GUINEA-BISSAU

### BRIEFS

PORTUGUESE MILITARY COOPERATION--A Portuguese mission made up of two military officers and an economic cooperation representative completed its study in Bissau yesterday of the probable Portuguese support for the exercise by Guinea-Bissau of its jurisdiction over its territorial waters. Pacheco Marques, of the Portuguese Economic Cooperation Institute, said he could not give the ANOP details on the nature of the cooperation discussed during the week in Bissau "until, first of all, the Portuguese government has made a decision." [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 8 Jul 82 p 1] 5157

CSO: 4742/356

MINISTER STRESSES NEED TO INFORM CITIZENS ABOUT COUP BID

EA141216 Nairobi THE NATION in English 14 Aug 82 p 1

[Article by Joseph Karimi in Nyeri]

[Text] Lands, Settlements and Physical Planning Minister G. G. Kariuki yesterday said newsmen should be allowed to cover the martial law proceedings against Kenya Air Force [KAF] rebels facing charges of taking part in the abortive coup on August 1.

Mr. Kariuki was addressing thousands of people at the Nanyuki Kanu grounds after a massive demonstration through the town's streets to express their loyalty to the president, the government and the ruling party, KANU.

He said the people were entitled to know the whole story about the people involved in the coup attempt.

In his capacity as chairman of the Laikipia KANU branch, he asked the government to tell the public how many KAF rebels were killed or captured and how many were still at large.

He added that Kenyans should be told who was behind the abortive coup and who paid the rebels to carry out the coup bid.

Mr. Kariuki also asked his audience to give the government time to carry out the investigations now underway. If the government was convinced that the abortive coup was the work of the KAF rebels alone, he said the matter should end there.

He said that the truth must be told to the people so they could prepare for any future attempt by rebels to repeat what happened for 3 hours on August 1.

Mr. Kariuki said the late president Jomo Kenyatta had prepared Kenya's political platform of democratic elections and that his successor President Moi had vowed to continue in the same tradition.

Mr. Kariuki, dressed in a red KANU shirt, condemned the activities of the rebels, and warned those wanting to take power by the barrel of the gun that any transition would have to be carried out systematically through the ballot.

He said Kenyans were caught unawares by the chaotic happening on August 1. He said investigations would be carried out to ascertain what went wrong. He noted that there was an effective intelligence network in the armed forces.

Recalling the events of August 1, the minister said some KAF rebels had driven in a convoy from Nanyuki to Nairobi at 3 p.m. on Saturday (July 31) in preparation for their planned coup bid.

Mr. Kariuki said he pitied the families of those involved in the attempted coup. He said there also had been some cases of rape.

He said the destruction caused by the rebels would lead to many people losing jobs.

Mr. Kariuki said future KAF soldiers must be subjected to very strict discipline. He said the government had been spending huge sums of money to feed and provide them with their tools of work.

The rally was also addressed by Laikipia East MP Charles Muthura, nominated MP Kanyugo Wakahora, Laikipia DC [District Commissioner] Peter Karibu, KANU sub-branch chairman David Gitumbi, Nanyuki mayor Gateru and Laikipia county council chairman Solomon Kinguru.

CSO: 4700/1718

KENYA

PAPER PRAISES PEOPLE'S BEHAVIOR AFTER COUP ATTEMPT

EA151531 Nairobi SUNDAY NATION in English 15 Aug 82 p 6

[Editorial: "On the Right Track Again"]

[Text] While the sad and shameful events of August 1, 1982, will probably stay in the minds of Kenyans for a long time to come, it is commendable the way the vast majority of Kenyans have reacted and behaved in the past few days.

The government, for its part, deserves in no small measure commendation for the way it has conducted the affairs of state since August 1.

A major task facing the government in the aftermath of the events of that terrible day was to ensure Wananchi across the land that their popularly elected government was still very much in control, that the country was still being run in an order and civilised manner.

It would not be inaccurate to say that the government has more than succeeded in restoring Wananchi's confidence in it and its ability to guide and govern them.

By making clear that its paramount task is to ensure the security and well-being of Kenyans, by knocking rumours as they have cropped up and by warning unscrupulous traders against hoarding goods and overcharging consumers, the government has ensured a return to normalcy at a quicker pace than ever the most optimistic among us could have guessed.

And by keeping the public informed of developments arising out of the disturbances the government has pulled the rug out from under those evil elements who might have sought to capitalize from the situation.

Time is the great healer, and with its passage Kenyans may yet forget, if not forgive, the misguided elements who made an almost amateurish attempt to topple the government on August 1.

As loyalty demonstrations held across the nation in the last few days proved, Kenyans stick together in the face of adversity and stand ready to fight for and defend their hard won independence--and their government.

CSO: 4700/1718

'IT'S WAR,' CALLER WARNS LESOTHO

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Aug 82 p 3

[Text]

THE outlawed Basuto-land Congress Party and its military wing, the Lesotho Liberation Army, were at war with the Government of Chief Leabus Jonathan and would press attacks "almost every day", a man claiming to be the head of the BCP and LLA, Mr Ntsu Mokhehle, said in a statement telephoned to Sapa in Johannesburg yesterday.

"I am currently staying with my people in Lesotho, having returned from many years in exile in other countries. I have entered South Africa today clandestinely to speak to you and advise you of developments in our plan to return Lesotho to a legal and constitutional Government," the caller said.

"You have recently heard and reported on the increased tempo of attacks by the LLA

within Lesotho. In fact you have heard of only a fraction of what has happened."

The caller's statement contained no reference to the death of Lesotho's Minister of Works, Mr Jobo Rampe-ta, in an ambush on his car near his home on Saturday.

The Minister's driver and a member of his police escort were also killed.

The caller said: "We have no wish to kill people but Jonathan and his henchmen have refused to react to our warnings earlier this year that war would be waged on his regime and those who support it unless free and fair elections were held under conditions which were outlined at that time.

"Now that war is in progress." — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/1732

# RAMPETA ASSASSINATION SUSPECT'S BODY FOUND

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Aug 82 p 8

[Text]

**MASERU.** — The body of an unidentified man, believed to be one of the attackers in the weekend ambush of Lesotho's Minister of Works, has been found, Radio Lesotho reported yesterday.

The radio quoted the Commissioner of Police, Major-General S R Matela, as saying police at the scene of the assassination found the body of an unidentified man believed to have been one of the attackers.

Other items found in the area were an AK-47 rifle, a handgrenade and other items the general described as "valuable."

It is believed they abandoned by the attackers after they were shot at during the skirmish with the Minister's security party.

Mr Jobo Rampeta was ambushed by a gang of armed men on Saturday afternoon near his home at Nkoeng, Mapoteng, in the Berea district. His driver and another member of his party

were also killed.

Police are continuing investigations and have appealed to the public for information that will lead to the arrest of the other insurgents who escaped after the attack.

The Prime Minister of Lesotho, Dr Leabus Jonathan, has announced the tightening of security in Lesotho following the assassination Mr Rampeta.

In a statement of condolence broadcast over Radio Lesotho, Dr Jonathan said it had been realised that "the enemy had changed its tactics in favour of using assassinations and abductions as a way of eliminating the leaders of Lesotho".

He said his Government had decided, in the face of this "new reality", to take measures aimed at strengthening security throughout the country. He appealed for public co-operation with police to help track down Mr Rampeta's assassins. — Sapa.



## DOE APPOINTS COMMITTEE TO REVIEW COMPANIES' DUTY FREE PRIVILEGES

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 4 Aug 82 p 1.

[Article by Rufus Marmah Darpoh]

[Text]

Head of State Samuel K. Doe has appointed a Special Committee to review agreements signed with 96 major companies which have been enjoying duty-free privileges, with a view "to abolishing duty-free privilege or severely limiting its duration and application."

The Committee is chaired by the Ministry of Finance. Others who are to be technicians on the Committee, are the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs, the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Transportation, and the National Investment Commission, which recommends the granting of such privilege.

Finance Minister G. Alvin Jones said in an interview yesterday that the Committee has been mandated by the Head of State to complete the exercise within thirty days and submit a report to the PRC for consideration.

The appointment of the Committee follows a temporary freeze which the Head of State on Monday, in consultation with the PRC, put on the companies which have been enjoying duty-free

privilege amounting to between 90 and 100 per cent, covering a period from one to 80 years.

#### Embassies

Excluded from the temporary ban on duty-free privileges are four companies — Katana Resources (Liberia) Inc., the European Economic Community (EEC), the Multi-Purpose Sports Complex, and the World Bank Education Project.

Minister Jones said yesterday that the Committee, which will hold its first meeting before the end of this week, will recommend to the Head of State that embassies in Monrovia and the major concessions be also excluded from the temporary

ban until the review exercise is completed.

Asked about churches and missionary societies, some of which were not listed but have been enjoying duty-free privilege, Minister Jones said they fall under the ban until their operations are reviewed, because some of them have abused this privilege.

He said that a certain church is known to have used the privilege to buy cars for individual members of the church.

The Bureau of Revenues and the National Investment Commission will supply the Committee with a list of all companies and other organizations which have been enjoying such privilege, before the Committee sits this

week, he stated.

Asked as to how much money the government was losing as a result of the abuse of the duty-free privilege, Minister Jones said his Ministry was carrying out a quantifying exercise to determine the amount.

However, he said, that the Government was losing millions of dollars because there were "lots and lots of companies that were not entitled to it and yet they were benefiting, to the detriment of the Government.

Minister Jones said the latest move will not only increase the revenue base, but will also enhance it as the present exercise will radically change the trend in which the privilege was being abus-

ed.

Categories of companies to be affected by the exercise are major concessions (if they are not permitted to be excluded), metallurgical industries, textile businesses, logging and wood processing companies, public corporations, chemical industries, construction and engineering companies, agricultural companies, hotels, etc.

When the temporary ban on duty-free privilege was announced on Monday, an Executive Mansion release quoted Head of State Doe as saying: "With such unlimited privileges to the most major enterprises in the country, I can see why revenue collections have continued to decline over the years."

CSO: 4700/1728

MULTI-MILLION DOLLAR FISHING COMPANY TO START SOON

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 6 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by J.M. Cassell]

[Text] The frequent problem of fish shortage on the market is to perhaps be solved when a multi-million dollar fishing company begins operations shortly.

Founded by a Liberian entrepreneur, Mr Sekou Amara Jabateh when the Telama fishing company begins operations (perhaps this month) Monrovia as well as those in the rural areas will receive a "steady supply" of fish-all species.

The Telama Corporation according to its founder, has also earmarked 300 persons for employment. Already 100 persons have been employed by the corporation.

Mr Jabateh, President of the Corporation in an interview with the NEW LIBERIAN Thursday, said the primary concern of Telama (Kpelle for working together) would be to make up for the insufficient supply of fish on the market. His rationale is simple: "Not everybody can afford to buy cow meat."

And besides, he said the principal fishing agent in the country Mesurado has not been providing an adequate supply of fish on the market. "Although Mesurado is supplying the market with fish, however this supply is insufficient for the masses."

When asked whether he saw it risky to get into the fish business with a company as Mesurado which has been riding a tide of success, he said: "We have no intention of competing with Mesurado, ours is aimed at putting enough fish on the market just for the masses. No competition."

Telama located opposite the Freeport of Monrovia is typical success story which began early this year with the infusion of \$1.5 million.

The entire project is about \$3.5 million). According to Jabateh who has spent several years in the diamond and tobacco dealership, his company is seriously committed to this venture. True to this, he said five fishing trawlers have already been imported to start off. The NEW LIBERIAN was also taken on a tour of the Freeport where about seven cold storages owned by this company were being dislodged from a ship.

According to Jabateh the corporation actually got off the ground when he visited the United States upon the invitation of some American investors in 1981. He said the two men (whom he did not name) had planned an investing in Abidjan and Lagos, but he, however, convinced them about the investment opportunities here.

Despite their reluctance (because of the military regime here), he said they settled down for the area of fishing for an investment start.

Jabateh is a 50 percent owner according to him, while the Americans own the balance 50 percent share.

Telama, says Mr Jabateh, has earmarked several parts of this country to begin the first phase of its operations. These areas include Gbarnga, Samniquellie, Tappita, Saclapea, Grand Gedeh, Sinoe County, Kakata, Zorzor, Camp Four, Ganta and Voinjama. To Jabateh, inhabitants of these areas would have a steady supply of fish, "instead of every day diet of cow meat."

CSO: 4700/1728

MINISTER ANNOUNCES PARTIAL COLLECTION OF FUNDS OWED TO PUBLIC BODIES

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 5 Aug 82 pp 1, 6

[Article by Samuel Johnson]

[Text]

Government has collected \$41 million from companies, business houses and individuals who are indebted to Public Corporations and Government Agencies to the tune of \$100 million.

The amount was collected from the debtors following an ultimatum given them last April by the Finance Ministry to settle their financial obligations or else their names would be forwarded to the Head of State for appropriate action.

Disclosing this to the NEW LIBERIAN Wednesday, Finance Minister Alvin Jones said the \$41 million was collected during the period April 16 to July 23, 1982. He indicated that every effort is being made to collect the remaining portion of the \$100 million.

The Minister attributed the accumulation of the high debt to the failure of some Public Corporations to institute "realistic credit" directed at limiting the amount of credit given to individuals and organizations considered poor credit

risk.

Secondly, he said, some debtors have the notion that they do not have to pay for services consumed because no legal action has ever been instituted against them by the corporations or agencies concerned.

Mr. Jones believed that the establishment of a special court to handle cases between public corporations and their customers will deal with the problem more effectively and with better results.

The Liberia Water and Sewer Corporation, Liberia Electricity Corporation, Liberia Petroleum Refining Company, Liberia Telecommunications and Air Liberian are said to be the major corporations where outstanding arrears were high.

On other points, Minister Jones said management of public corporations have realized the necessity of maximizing collection efforts and the institution of better and effective credit policy.

## DRIVERS UNION VOLUNTEERS TO DELIVER RURAL MAIL

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 5 Aug 82 p 12

[Article by Gregory Dembo Jebohl]

[Text]

The Liberian Federation of Drivers Union has made a voluntary offer to the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications with regard to taking mail to the various parts of rural Liberia.

A union official said they have decided to assist the ministry because they have observed that people in the rural parts of the country were not receiving their letters and parcels, at times for months.

Because of this, Mr. Leo Tugbeh, acting president of the union, said that commercial vehicles would take mail to those areas not reached by airplanes.

Mr. Tugbeh revealed this when he headed a five-man team that called on the Minister of Posts and Telecommunications, Dr. S. Abdulai Vandi, yesterday to discuss their offer.

The Minister thanked them for their desire to help the ministry improve the postal system in the country, particularly to speed up mail

delivery to other parts of the country.

He informed the union officials that the ministry had attempted to use the same system before but it failed. He hoped this time it would work.

Dr. Vandi said his ministry was working on plans to prevent mail being stuck up at the Central Post Office in Monrovia.

He further revealed that the ministry was making plans for a workshop to improve the skills of rural postmasters.

He hoped Mr. Tugbeh would attend the workshop in order to lecture the rural postmasters on how his union would work along with them in the implementation of the project.

Before that a team from the union is to meet with Mr. S. Gblozuo T'weh, Deputy Minister for Administration, to find a quick solution to the problem of delayed mail resulting from transportation problem facing the ministry.



## LIBERIA

### BRIEFS

MILITARY RELATIONS--Defense Minister Albert Karpah has hailed what he called the improved relationship between the Liberian Army and U.S. Military Mission to Liberia. Minister Karpah made the remark yesterday during the introductory occasion of Colonel James L. Glaze who replaces Colonel Shaun T. Malloy as Chief of the U.S. Military Mission to Liberia. Minister Karpah said Liberia and United States would continue to enjoy areas of cooperation, understanding and friendship for the betterment of the two nations and their peoples. He described Colonel Malloy as an intimate friend of the Liberian Army and government of the PRC. In response, Colonel Glaze pointed out that his administration would further promote friendly ties which already existed between Liberia and the United States. [Excerpt] [Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 4 Aug 82 p 10]

CSO: 4700/1728

MALI

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS; IRAQI DELEGATION ARRIVES

AB120704 Bamako Domestic Service in French 2015 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] We learned a short while ago of the return of minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation Sir Alioune Blondin Beye from Tripoli, where he preceded the head of state in order to prepare for the OAU summit. Robert Tieble N'daw, minister of energy, returned on the same plane from another mission. An Iraqi delegation also arrived on this plane. It is headed by the general director for economic relations with Africa, (Aike Tari). The delegation has come to attend the joint Iraqi-Malian economic commission meeting.

With the Iraqi delegation arriving today, Col Amadou Bara Diarra, assistant secretary general of the Democratic Union of the Malian People [UDPM] and minister of state for equipment, received in the early afternoon, on behalf of the head of state, His Excellency Mohamed Saïd al-Sahab, ambassador and head of the political department at the Iraqi Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The talks centered on the venue, in Baghdad, of the forthcoming summit of nonaligned countries. They were held in the presence of Mbaye al-Mohamed, assistant secretary of the (?ILO) and Modibo Keita, minister of labor and civil service, who is acting for the minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation. On the Iraqi side was (Safa Ismail al-Houali), acting Iraqi charge d'affaires in Bamako.

Iraqi's proposals for holding the foreign ministers conference in Baghdad next 2 September in order to make a final decision concerning the date and location of the summit conference were clearly put forward by the special envoy. The UDPM assistant secretary general expressed Mali's concern about restoring peace between Iran and Iraq in the interests of the Islamic world and particularly, the nonaligned movement.

CSO: 4719/1280

MINISTERIAL CHANGES PLANNED; ORGANIZATION MEETINGS REPORTED

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 5 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Major changes in both the ministries and other governmental institutions are planned in the days to come. These changes will also affect the State Security Service.

Speaking of changes, a ministerial committee headed by Shireen Aumeeruddy-Cziffra will soon start working on the new legislation to replace the Public Order Act. In addition, a select committee headed by Jayen Cuttaree will begin studying new legislation needed to replace the Industrial Relations Act.

Members of parliament belonging to MMM-PSM-OPR [Mauritian Militant Movement-Mauritian Socialist Party-Organization of the Rodrigues People] will also be meeting next week to review the financial situation and budgetary proposals for 1982-1983. On Wednesday, Finance Minister Paul Berenger will submit a financial and economic assessment to the sectors concerned, including the labor organizations, MEF [Mauritian Employers Federation] and MTPA [expansion unknown]. This document will be examined at the special meeting of the deputies.

The financial assessment and budgetary proposals for the next fiscal year will also be debated in MMM and PSM forums, especially in the delegate assemblies.

Meanwhile, members of the government team will be holding meetings with representatives of several organizations.

The FCSU [Federation of Civil Service Unions] is meeting today with the prime minister, the finance minister and other members of the government. The GTU [Government Teachers Union] will do the same. The minister of finance will meet with Air Mauritius officials to discuss a number of questions, including the financial situation and past agreements the airline has signed.

The ministers of finance, education and planning will also hold a working meeting today with the Mauritius Graduates Union.

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CSO: 4719/1192

NEW MINISTER OF ENERGY AND COMMUNICATIONS DESCRIBES PLANS

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 10 Jul 82 p 5

[Interview with Minister of Energy and Communications Ahmed Swalay Kasenally by Sydney Selvon; date and place not given]

[Text] LE MAURICIEN: What is the general philosophy your ministry will pursue in dealing with the country's energy problems?

Dr Kasenally: The government is aware that any economic recovery for the country depends on the availability of a regular and stable energy source the cost of which the country can bear. On the basis of this realization, we will launch programs for action which will allow us to optimize all of our own energy resources and to reduce our imports of energy products as much as possible.

[Question] How can these domestic sources be optimized?

[Answer] Where the production of electricity is concerned, we will improve the efficiency of the existing hydroelectric power plants. The Redit plant, for example, which has just undergone certain modifications, will have an annual production of 4 GWh,\* as compared to 1.2 GWh before the improvement work was begun. We are currently looking for the funds required to improve the current yield at Tamarin Falls, which is being underexploited. We plan to do the same for the generating station at Le Val. In addition, the Champagne hydroelectric project will be operational by 1984, and will contribute 40 additional GWh.

[Question] Before becoming a minister, you talked a great deal about the improvement to be made in another domestic source, bagasse.

[Answer] Yes, in addition to the improvements in the existing hydroelectric power stations and the possibility of establishing some new but smaller hydroelectric units, we are devoting special concern to bagasse. We are planning a series of measures to encourage sugar mill owners to undertake the work of installing or improving highly efficient generators and burners fueled with bagasse. Last year the sugar mill owners supplied 31 GWh, but with the bagasse program of the FUEL plant, which will be in operation by 1984, we will have another 35 GWh, while this plant is currently supplying only 5, after use

by the plant of a part of its generators' production, to be sure. In the months to come we will determine what other plants can move ahead with electricity production. It should be noted, moreover, that Medine has already made improvements, and that it supplied 11 GWh in 1981. The more electrical energy we produce on the basis of waterfalls and bagasse, the more we can economize on imports of heavy oil.

[Question] What about the proposed establishment of a plant using coal?

[Answer] We are seriously studying the possibility of moving ahead with the bagasse pelletization project, which has the advantage of giving the fuel higher caloric value. We are contemplating the possibility of establishing a plant using bagasse pellets during the cutting season, and coal in the intervals. It is possible that this plant can even use wood. Teams of workers have been successful at the University of Mauritius and elsewhere in Mauritius in cultivating a "miracle tree" which grows extremely rapidly. On the basis of preliminary results, this tree could be cultivated in areas which are currently not in use or are underexploited, to produce feed for animals and energy. It is a kind of acacia which could be used, among other things, as is already being done in a number of other countries (Hawaii, India, the Philippines, etc.), for the production of coal to produce the energy needed for cooking food. (Editor's note: This tree, planted from seed, grows taller than 5 meters in 6 or 7 months, and some varieties may reach 20 meters in 5 years.) In any case, we will continue to give priority to the search for new energy sources which could make a valuable contribution in 5 or 10 years to the energy budget of the country. Wind power, for example, will be studied in connection with Rodrigues, where electrical distribution problems exist.

[Question] Will summer time be introduced?

[Answer] Yes. We are studying its implications now. We plan to introduce summer time this year in November, setting clocks back 1 hour. In principle, this will be done from November to February. Thus the people can utilize the maximum of natural light provided by the sun, retiring early. With regard to the CEB [Central Electricity Board], its early evening peak load will be reduced, and as a result we will invest less in installed capacity. People will have more free time in the afternoon, and thus a greater potential in terms of leisure.

[Question] Where oil imports are concerned, you have decided that the government itself will take charge, instead of the multinational companies. Do you however foresee supply difficulties?

[Answer] The basic idea is this: the government should have control over imports of such a product for strategic reasons. The distribution network will remain as it is. As to the means of guaranteeing regular supply, we have analyzed these and are taking all the necessary steps. We do not foresee any difficulty with the availability of tankers, for example. We are making the necessary contacts. Our reports will soon be ready, and we will submit our plan to the cabinet very soon. In addition, I have discussed matters with the

representatives of the multinational companies which import oil to Mauritius. They are in agreement with the philosophy of the new government. We are studying the possibility of using the five tanks located at Bois des Amourettes for storing our oil products. These tanks, each of which has a capacity of 5,000 tons, were built by the British admiralty and need repairs and technical improvements. If the project is feasible, we will be able to store reserves totaling 25,000 tons of oil products there, following direct delivery from oil tankers off the coast of Grand Port, where there is already a submerged pipeline, which doubtless needs repair or replacement. Or we could use the floating pipeline technique.

[Question] Is it your intention to begin oil prospecting again in the maritime economic zone of the island of Mauritius?

[Answer] This is one of the sectors of interest to us. We will review the question, and we will try to obtain the latest satellite information concerning the existence of oil layers in the Indian Ocean. As you doubtless know, satellites are used to aid in prospecting on land and at sea. The new government will follow the situation closely, and will negotiate with the World Bank or other organizations with a view to planning a policy in the oil prospecting or some other sector.

\* Electricity--Two Scenarios for 1990

The island of Mauritius produced 349 GWh in 1981, with the hydroelectric power plants contributing 60, stations using heavy oil 259, and the sugar mills 30 (after meeting their own consumer needs).

Production totaling 406 GWh is planned for 1985. Dr Kasenally told us, representing an increase of 4 percent per year beginning in 1982. This production will be distributed as follows: 100 GWh from the hydroelectric power plants, 191 from the plants using heavy oil, and 115 from the sugar mills (the FUEL alone will produce 35 GWh during the cutting season and 25 during the intervals at its new installations).

Production totaling 475 GWh is planned for 1990, representing an increase of 3 percent per year beginning in 1987, Dr Kasenally told us. "However, we plan an even greater increase, i.e., 5 percent per year, if possible, to reach 513 GWh by 1990. Thus we have two possible scenarios. In one case, the thermal power plants would produce 195 GWh, the hydroelectric plants 105, and the sugar mills 175. Given the second hypothesis, the thermal power plants would produce 233 GWh, the hydroelectric power plants 106 and the sugar mills 175."

Heavy oil cost us 150 million rupees in 1981, with the imported volume totaling 14 million gallons.

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CSO: 4719/1221



NEW MINISTER DISCUSSES HOUSING AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROSPECTS

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 13 Jul 82 p 5

[Interview with Minister of Housing, Lands and the Environment Krishna Baligadoo by Jean-Clement Cangy; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Mr Krishna Baligadoo, what are the government priorities in the housing sector?

[Answer] The new government plans to build as many housing units as are needed for the population category classified as neediest. At the same time, it is our intention to remove the handicap which the deposits requirement constitutes for this group. The deposits requirement has worked against the neediest and caused discrimination, which will be promptly corrected with the next allocation of housing units.

It is a question in addition of putting the registry of individuals with the Central Housing Corporation (CHA) in order. It should inspire confidence, and a new registry of those needing homes is being drafted. Henceforth, each individual registered with the CHA will have a numbered card.

Where construction programs are concerned, we are faced with certain problems, having to do among other things with the determination of construction sites. We believe that housing should not be built in areas where water and electricity cannot be provided. We want to build as a function of the infrastructure to be established. I am currently awaiting the report from my ministry's surveyors in this connection. It is a fact to be deplored that under the previous regime, construction contracts were granted for any location at all, without even determining the sites in advance. The success of a housing program lies in planning.

[Question] What are your estimates as to those requiring housing?

[Answer] The official registry drafted in 1976 showed that 40,000 persons needed housing. In the past 5 years, 10,000 housing units have been built. As we announced in our formal address, a national survey will be made to establish the number of individuals needing housing. There is therefore a need for a new registry, which will cast light on this matter. On that basis we will establish the precise policy as to the number and type of housing units to be built.

But we can already see that there is a heavy demand for housing. Every Monday about 400 persons apply at my office. It would be well to specify here that the housing construction projects already in progress are continuing.

[Question] Some have charged that the preceding government neglected the middle class in its housing programs. To what extent does this problem remain one of your concerns?

[Answer] The MMM/PSM/OPR [Organization of the Rodrigues People] government is persuaded that while multiplying its efforts to build housing for the economically needy, it should provide a place in its housing programs for the middle class. In this connection, I recently met with the director of the Central Housing Corporation, and we reached agreement on resumption of the program for building housing on private lots. Plans call for the CHA to build housing units at its own cost and then offer them on a higher purchase basis. The Mauritius Housing Corporation is called upon to play a predominant role in this project.

At the same time, within the general context of the government policy, we will appeal to the voluntary sector to contribute in the construction field.

[Question] The lack of an infrastructure in the newly built settlements is causing many problems. How does the new government plan to resolve them?

[Answer] We are aware of the inconveniences experienced by the residents in the settlements without infrastructures. In some cases, individuals who have purchased housing in a settlement but refuse to live there until the necessary infrastructure is in place are paying double rent. It is also necessary to mention the problems caused by the lack of water and electricity, imposing a heavy daily burden on the settlement residents. In this connection, the housing minister will appoint a coordination committee made up of representatives of that ministry as well as technicians from the Central Water Authority, Central Electricity Board and Ministry of Works.

We want to work toward having all the housing units built provided with the necessary infrastructures.

Meanwhile, in this connection, a program covering 53 settlements has already been drafted and implementation begun.

The policy of this government also calls for providing settlements with green areas, athletic grounds, nurseries and schools. Urban settlements need to be humanized. We want to improve the quality of life in the urban settlements and in the sugar industry "camps." An overall policy will be defined to this end.

[Question] What progress has been made on the plan to resettle the victims of hurricanes?

[Answer] The government has already made it known that those still living in schools and similar facilities, as well as the fire victims, will have priority when it comes to housing.

[Question] Does the government plan to review the status of the crown lands which have been leased out?

[Answer] A first assessment makes it clear that there has been irrational distribution of the crown lands. It is our intention to review the situation completely, so that the crown lands can be used judiciously, because of the very fact that the government is faced with a problem of available locations for its planned housing.

Very strict control should be exercised over the crown lands.

[Question] Are you satisfied with the way the environment is being safeguarded in Mauritius?

[Answer] The environment is not being respected in optimal fashion. Moreover, we see the building of factories in residential areas, with the obvious threat of pollution. It is necessary to establish proper zoning for industrial and residential sites.

Steps should be taken such as to prevent any threat of pollution. This must be done in cooperation with the other authorities involved. Nor should education programs, which can play a very great role in this sector, be neglected.

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CSO: 4719/1219

REORGANIZATION OF COOPERATIVES, INFORMATION SECTOR PLANNED

Port Louis THE NATION in French 11 Jul 82 pp 1, 8

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister and Minister of Information and Cooperatives Harish Boodhoo by Suresh Moorbah; date and place not given]

[Text] Vice Prime Minister and Minister of Information and Cooperatives Harish Boodhoo described the main guidelines of the policy his ministry will adopt in an interview granted to THE NATION. Reorganization is in progress in the information sector as well as in the cooperative movement. On the subject of the best-loser system, Mr Boodhoo shares the view of Mr Aneerood Jugnauth to the effect that it will not be abolished before 1987. On the subject of the showing of pornographic and erotic films, Mr Boodhoo remains determined to implement the laws.

THE NATION: What does being vice prime minister mean to you?

Harish Boodhoo: It means to me greater responsibility and more work in order to aid Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth in his task, whether in glory or in the dark moments. I have always had the same approach. My feeling is not one of pride but on the contrary, I am more humble and more realistic.

[Question] You are also minister of information. What policy do you intend to introduce in this sector?

[Answer] I want the ministry to serve the entire population and not just the MMM/PSM. Since I became minister of information, I have had working sessions with officials at that ministry with a view to making the necessary reforms. This ministry needs complete reorganization. I have asked for the assistance of newsmen, deputies and ministers to advise me on the reorganization of the ministry. The main goal of the ministry is to inform and educate the masses.

[Question] What role will radio and television play within the framework of a completely reorganized information sector?

[Answer] I am in the process of working on a reorganization plan for the MBC [Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation] television service. In this connection I hope for an amendment to the law to allow the MBC to become an autonomous

institution, such as to meet the aspirations of the entire people. In short, the ministry policy will be a realistic one. Currently the MBC is too much focused on foreign news. More than 60 percent of the news is foreign. We must develop domestic talent and competent cadres. We will establish a press agency. The ministry will serve as a go-between for the other ministries. We will maintain a continuing dialogue with the print media. The law will be amended so as to safeguard the total freedom of the press.

[Question] Where the print media are concerned, have you an overall plan to benefit journalists?

[Answer] I hope that all journalists will join in a single firm association so that the government can enter into continuing dialogue with the press. I believe that a newsman should have a reasonable salary because this is a noble profession. I also plan to negotiate with friendly countries with a view to obtaining study scholarships for journalists. We have decided that a newsman will accompany the prime minister on each major trip. I am confident that the written press will play its role in the interests of the masses in Mauritius. I discourage any foreign intervention through the newspapers. I think that the written press will have its word to say in national reconciliation and reconstruction.

[Question] The prohibition on pornographic and erotic films was ill received by the importers and the owners of movie houses, who claim that this decision is likely to lead to dismissals and the closing of theaters. What is your view?

[Answer] I stand by my decision. There has been too loose a policy. The degradation of society was perpetuated by the outgoing government, in connivance with certain individuals attempting to corrupt the youth. We are not going to allow the owners of moving picture theaters or the importers to destroy Mauritian society. We have not introduced anything new. We have merely implemented the law approved by the outgoing government. The number of censors will be reduced from 548 to 100. In this connection, the government will amend the cinematographic ordinance in the assembly Tuesday. An advisory panel will be established to advise the minister. Once the decision is made, I will not retreat from my responsibilities. One can no longer go to see a good French film with one's family. There are several schools of thought. There are those who think that these films should be shown in two or three special theaters, while another group thinks that there should be a special day for such films. We will find a solution through dialogue. For the time being, there is no question of reversal.

[Question] You are also minister of cooperatives. What do you plan to do to get the cooperatives going again?

[Answer] The salvation of Mauritius lies with the cooperatives. I plan to get the cooperative movement going again in all sectors so that there will be a revolution in this sector by 1987. Mauritius will then constitute a model for the Indian Ocean area and Africa. I have already begun work on a



recovery plan. The growers of vegetables, sugarcane, tea and tobacco, bus owners and dairymen, among many others, should be organized in cooperatives.

[Question] The best-losers issue is a burning issue now. What position does the PSM take on this matter?

[Answer] In the past, I opposed this system. But today, since this system is not in our program, I am on the same wavelength as Messrs Anerood Jugnauth and Paul Berenger. In brief, it is not possible to amend the law on this specific matter. It is necessary to wait until 1987.

[Question] What stand does the PSM take on the walkout by the back benchers?

[Answer] I myself was a protester in the Labor Party. The back benchers are still young, and they participated in the walkout thanks to intimidation or under pressure. After all, this is a thing of the past. One learns from experience. In the future all of the parliamentarians will have responsibility. The back benchers should collaborate with the government to honor the commitment they made during the electoral campaign.

Minister Harish Boodhoo then went on to express a personal view about the presidency of the republic. He said that he hopes that Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam can be elected president of the Republic of Mauritius (see THE NATION, 7 July 82).

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CSO: 4719/1222



NEW EMPLOYMENT MINISTER DISCUSSES GOVERNMENT PLANS

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 9 Jul 82 p 5

[Interview with Minister of Employment, Social Security and National Solidarity Cassam Uteem by Jean-Clement Cangy; date and place not given]

[Text] [Question] Mr Cassam Uteem, why is there a Ministry of National Solidarity?

[Answer] The idea comes from the Federation of the Sick and Handicapped, with which the MMM/PSM alliance had occasion to meet during the electoral campaign. We had the feeling that the handicapped, as well as other disadvantaged persons, were being treated as second-class citizens. This was the source of our desire and determination to rehabilitate them. We are not doing so out of pity, but rather a sense of solidarity. They must be given the place they deserve in society. Again in connection with national solidarity--here I am expressing a personal opinion which does not commit either my party or the government--I think there is an urgent need to establish a national solidarity fund for the unemployed, a fund to which employers, employees and the government would contribute to provide aid to the unemployed until they can find work.

[Question] What form will the unemployment compensation the government plans to establish take?

[Answer] Implementing an unemployment allocation is one of the priorities of our government. We inherited a situation in which the preceding government had prepared a certain number of forms to be filled out by the unemployed, and also by heads of families. This work has not been completed. Thus it is urgent to get a better project started. I think that in the coming weeks, we will be in a position to submit concrete proposals, which I hope will be approved, to the cabinet. As far as I know, because of the commitments made by the outgoing government to the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank, it will be extremely difficult to increase funds for social allocations, and I hope that the people, in a spirit of solidarity, will give the government help if it is requested, making their contribution to the development of an unemployment compensation system.

[Question] Where the unemployed are concerned, will the government differentiate among them?

[Answer] The unemployment compensation system we hope to set up affects all the unemployed. One great difficulty exists in Mauritius: it involves evaluating those people who are self-employed. No register of this sort exists. Whatever the case, we do not want to discriminate in any way among the various existing categories of the unemployed. We will give no priority to the unemployed who have certificates or diplomas. There will be no discrimination.

However, we will devote priority attention in an initial stage to unemployed heads of families. Moreover, we do not see any difficulty in adding a national pension fund provision for workers, which would cover them in case of dismissal. We are in agreement with the study and report by Mr Joynathsingh, a lecturer at the University of Mauritius, who says that this is perfectly possible, without requiring any additional contribution.

[Question] What will the policy of the government be with regard to employment abroad?

[Answer] There is in fact a demand for Mauritian manpower in the Middle East, in Saudi Arabia, in the Gulf countries and in Libya. I think it is good to encourage these young people who have an opportunity to go abroad to work. But first of all, we must be certain of the working and living conditions prevailing in these countries. I have learned that some citizens of Mauritius who have gone abroad have had difficulty adapting. As a result, I have asked that a thorough survey and a study of the contracts signed be made. I intend to order a study by a high official in my ministry, who will visit the countries involved to study the conditions under which Mauritian workers live there on the spot.

Whatever the case, I am convinced that we should encourage those who want to go abroad to work, pending the recovery of our economy and the future creation of jobs for our young people.

[Question] The Sugar Industry Labor Welfare Fund (SILWF) under the jurisdiction of your ministry has been the subject of harsh criticism in the past. How do you plan to reorganize it?

[Answer] First of all, we will reorganize the committee in charge. We plan to do this in such a way as to fill the post of director general as soon as possible. At the same time, purely nominal posts will be abolished.

Total autonomy of administration will be given the new committee established. I will see to it personally. Similarly, we will also see to it that there is no discrimination when it comes to aid.

Where the SILWF "housing estates" are concerned, major infrastructure work remains to be undertaken. The "dockers' flats" are my priority concern. Finally, it is necessary to see to it that ratings and rewards no longer create electoral pockets, but are distributed among meritorious organizations.

[Question] How do you assess the work of the Mauritius Council of Social Services?

[Answer] The Mauritius Council of Social Services, which includes a certain number of volunteer social organizations, has done admirable work with the neglected social groups in society.

To the extent that we have always said that we believe in volunteer aid as one of the means of helping the country, the government will give this organization special attention and all the assistance requested.

[Question] We know of your interest in the drug problem in Mauritius. What will the first efforts of the government be in this connection?

[Answer] Until an interministerial committee representing the Ministries of Health, Education, National Solidarity and Information can study the matter, and in view of the decadent situation existing in this sector, it has seemed to us that the urgent need is to see to it that the authorities assume their responsibilities with regard to the major dealers who have in the past benefited from a certain protection.

By way of feedback, I can say that I am not at all satisfied with how things are developing. I plan to take up this problem with the prime minister, so that our good intentions and our determination can be converted into action.

5157

CSO: 4719/1220

JUGNAUTH SAYS SECURITY SERVICE WILL BE REORGANIZED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 7 Jul 82 p 5

[Text] Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth reaffirmed yesterday that the State Security Service (SSS) will be "reorganized" and that measures to that end have already been taken. Mr Jugnauth said that some SSS employees have been transferred into the regular force. The prime minister, who was answering interpellations from Rajen Dyalah and Osman Gendoo (MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement] deputies from the first and third districts respectively), was bombarded with yet more questions. So, in answer to Madun Dulloo's question as to whether the SSS would be "reformed" or "dissolved," the prime minister declared that the organization will be "reorganized."

Mr Jugnauth explained that the SSS is still in operation, but that some of its activities have been discontinued. The government will completely restructure the SSS, he added.

Mr Jugnauth reminded his questioners that all members of the SSS are a part of the police force and were only "seconded for duty" to the SSS. The government thus has the authority to reintegrate them into the regular force. A new security service will be set up to meet the state's real needs. In carrying out the reform, the prime minister promised that past activities of some members of the SSS will receive a thorough review.

To a question from Mr Dyalah, the prime minister stated that the SSS had the use of 39 vehicles before the last general elections. At that time, the service had a complement of 177 officers. The SSS expended the sum of 2,298,526 rupees over the last 5 years. Annual expenses were as follows: 499,818 rupees in 1978-1979, 499,018 in 1979-1980, 600,000 in 1980-1981 and 699,690 in 1981-1982.

9516

CSO: 4719/1192

OPPOSITION LEADER ADDRESSES PARLIAMENT ON GOVERNMENT PROGRAM

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 14 Jul 82 p 5

[Text] The leader of the opposition, Sir Gaetan Duval, sought to delimit the government's field of action in terms of the creation of jobs in the near future during his first address to the legislative assembly. To justify his statements concerning the creation of jobs, the opposition leader said that "The government will be judged at the end of the year on the basis of the number of jobs created." Sir Gaetan Duval also spoke of the foreign policy of the MMM/PSM/OPR [Organization of the Rodrigues People] government, particularly where our relations with South Africa and the government intentions set forth in the program-address pertaining to recognition of the African National Congress (ANC) are concerned.

On the subject of creating jobs, the opposition leader voiced his surprise at the fact that to date "We have heard talk about pornography, drugs and the witch hunt, but nothing about the creation of jobs." In an effort to delimit the sectors in which the creation of jobs in the more or less short run might be successful, the opposition leader excluded the civil service and the para-state personnel at the outset. In his view, "the state of grace may continue with the launching of projects in the northern and southern parts of the island." In fact, he proposed that the work of enlarging the Plaisance airport be started.

In his view, the government should abandon the prestigious airport construction project in the north. In support of his opinion on this matter, the opposition leader said that the financing sources for this kind of project are becoming ever scarcer, while the funds necessary for the Plaisance expansion project, mainly British, are available. Undertaking the work at Plaisance would not only provide hundreds of the unemployed with work, but would breathe new life into the construction industry.

Where development in the north is concerned, Mr Duval said that the land expropriated by the government for the building of the airport in the north could be used for the building of an athletic stadium for multiple sports, in which the next Indian Ocean Island Games, scheduled for next year, could be held. With regard to financing, the opposition leader said that the French government has already voiced its intention to contribute financially to the

establishment of athletic infrastructures within the framework of the organization of the 1983 games in Mauritius.

For the free zone, Mr Duval suggested the establishment of a central body to speed up administrative procedures for obtaining the required permits. He ventured the view that Mauritius is not the only country which offers fiscal advantages to foreign investors. "It is not enough to provide fiscal advantages. Efficiency in government action in the free zone sector is also needed," the opposition leader said in substance. Mr Duval expressed the view that the time lag between submitting documents and the issuance of operation permits is excessively long. This central body, incorporating the departments of a number of ministries, should speed up these procedures.

It was on the subject of the tourist industry that the opposition leader made a frontal attack on the foreign policy of the MMM/PSM/OPR government. He asked for moderation, realism and discretion on the part of the government in its foreign policy. "The island of Mauritius has a role to play on the international scene. Our small island is not justified in making startling moves on the international chessboard," he added. A moderate and realistic foreign policy could be implemented in terms of the achievement of a half dozen hotel projects which have currently been suspended. The opposition leader reserved the right to make a later statement on the economic policy of the government, saying that the presentation of the budget will provide him with an opportunity to deal with this aspect of the government policy.

At the beginning of his address, Mr Duval congratulated the entire MMM/PSM team, adding that "The role of any patriot is to believe in the success of the government and its policy. A government failure would be a threat to our institutions and to the life of each citizen of Mauritius." He also noted the confused situation in the civil service concerning the professional futures of certain employees. He asked that the government speed up procedures in the civil service and that "if some heads must roll, that they do so soon."

5157

CSO: 4719/1218



NEW MOVEMENT TO OPPOSE SECTARIANISM LAUNCHED

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 10 Jul 82 p 4

[Text] Eleven associations and trade union organizations and a dozen individuals, including journalists, a teacher, a priest (Henri Souchon), a swami (Swami Krishnadath) and a stage performer (Bam Cuttayan), launched a campaign yesterday morning to gather 300,000 signatures on a petition asking the government to revoke all of the clauses in the constitution which encourage sectarianism.

The frontal battle can be described as follows: they want elimination of any future use of the best-loser system in Mauritius, and the requirement that a candidate for election specify his ethnic origin. They also demand elimination of the system whereby a Mauritian child is classified in the civil registry at birth as Hindu, Moslem, Sino-Mauritian or "other," being instead simply identified as Mauritian.

The movement has taken the name "Front pour l'inite lepep mauricien" [FPLLM--Front for the Unity of the Mauritian People], and is seeking to take advantage of the discussion which has currently developed about the appointment of the best losers to the parliament on a sectarian basis to make the population aware of the divisive effect within society of sectarianism and its practices.

According to the FPLLM, our country has suffered enough from sectarianism and its results, and the people clearly made this known in the 11 June elections.

Organizations and individuals participating in the front include Civic Action, the Federation of Civil Service Unions, the Federation of Public Authority Unions, the United Workers Federation, the Federation of Parastate Bodies Unions, the UPSEE, Lalit, the ACIM [Mauritius Consumers Association], the Mauritius Association of Students, the Rose-Hill Self Help Project, Vinesh Hookoomsingh (teacher), Bam Cuttayan (performer), Henri Souchon (priest), Brigitte Masson (journalist), Henri Marimootoo (journalist), Daniel Appave (journalist) and Coll Venkatasamy (journalist).

The front will present the following petition, with the 300,000 signatures it hopes to collect, to Prime Minister Aneerood Jugnauth.

"We, the signatories of this petition, hereby appeal to the government for the revocation of any clause in the constitution which encourages sectarianism or nurtures it in practice, preventing good Mauritian citizens from living and functioning as a single people and a single nation."

Speaking at a press conference in which all the members of the FPLLM participated, Mr Coll Venkatasamy, who was appointed spokesman, described the movement as historic. It is a movement which wants to advance the will for unity expressed on 11 June. It is not proper, the spokesman explained, to create an anti-best loser front, which in the long run might personalize the discussion. It is however necessary to create a movement against sectarian clauses, because it is these clauses which keep the country in the sectarian yoke of the best-loser system.

The FPLLM has specified that it does not oppose the government, the positive actions of which "in many respects" it values. But, the spokesman noted, there are absurdities in our society such as sectarianism, the caste system, lack of patriotism, individualism and opportunism which must be combated if we want to create a united and indivisible nation.

The front gives its just due to the fact that the new government is committed to the constitution, but its members believe that the constitution was drafted to be amended. The front believes that, in the spirit of dialogue it has always urged, the government should listen to the voice of the people and accept its responsibilities. It should be stressed that the FPLLM is not asking that the elimination of the best-loser system be made retroactive, but that the clauses providing for this system very simply be revoked.

A slight nuance can be noted in the point of view of Civic Action, represented by Mr Michael Atchia. This organization is willing for the prime minister and the government to demonstrate political honesty by refusing to eliminate the best-loser system because this was not included in the program they presented to the people.

But, Mr Michael Atchia said, Civic Action believes that if a petition bearing 300,000 signatures is submitted to the government, it might take action by means of a referendum, for example.

5157

CSO: 4719/1216

DISCUSSION OF PREVIOUS GOVERNMENT'S ECONOMIC REPORT PLANNED

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 7 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] A thorough review of the previous government's economic and financial report may be held at Quatre-Bornes in the next few weeks.

Speaking Monday afternoon at an appreciation meeting of the MMM-PSM [Mauritian Militant Movement-Mauritian Socialist Party] Alliance held at the Milan Theater for the Belle Rose/Quatre-Bornes district, Finance Minister Paul Berenger, who was elected first deputy of the district, urged party supporters and interested citizens to have a thorough discussion of the economic and financial report, which will be made public today. He also discussed what had been done since the new government took office and what is still to be done.

Then he took up the question of "best losers," insisting that its abolition is not on the government's agenda. The question that will be discussed is the four additional "best losers" who have not yet been designated.

Next he called for orderly discussions. Speaking to the militants of Lalit, Paul Berenger told them the MMM-PSM is ready to have a dialog with them. As for the members of FNAS [expansion unknown], it is up to them to decide whether to belong to MMM or not. Berenger said that all MMM activists should express their point of view or voice their disagreement in MMM forums.

Kailash Ruhee, the minister of planning, and Devanand Rootoo also spoke to the audience, which was composed of several thousand people. The meeting was chaired by Vella Canoosamy.

9516

CSO: 4719/1192

RECORD SUGAR HARVEST ANTICIPATED THIS YEAR

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 17 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] The sugar harvest is proceeding at a satisfactory rate, and to date, all conditions are such as to contribute to a good harvest. In the light of the initial results, it is noted in sugar-growing circles that the yields from the fields are consistent with estimates, and in some cases exceed them.

The rate of extraction, which still remains the unknown factor for the sugar community, is continuing to improve and has reached high levels in certain regions of the island. For example, in the western region, the rate of extraction has reached 12, representing an extremely encouraging beginning for this year's harvest. Given such conditions, optimism continues among sugar growers, and it is even thought that sugar production may set a new record, far exceeding the 718,464 tons achieved in 1973.

Where manpower is concerned, everything seems to be developing without problems, with good productivity in the fields, as well as in the 21 sugar mills in full operation.

In view of this more than positive picture, the only remaining cloud is the sugar price on the world market, which has fortunately recovered a little in recent days to reach the level of 123 pounds sterling per ton.

5157

CSO: 4719/1236

TEACHING IN CREOLE, BHOJPURI TO BE ALLOWED IN SCHOOLS

Port Louis LE MAURICIEN in French 12 Jul 82 p 4

[Text] Creole and Bhojpuri may henceforth be used as teaching languages in our school establishments. Teachers in primary schools were in fact notified last week by the school inspectors that they can make use of these two native languages in teaching any subject at all to their students.

Thus, the teachers classified in the General Purpose Teachers category and responsible for teaching languages, arithmetic and geography are no longer required to use English or French as teaching languages. This requirement, imposed by our colonial education system, has been criticized for years by the MMM, leftist groups and student associations, as well as the teachers' unions. The obligatory use of English, the official language, in the schools often handicapped the children, who had difficulty assimilating the material. Now very often, in the past, despite the urgings against it by the Ministry of Education, teachers had recourse in their daily practice to Creole, above all in their explanations to their classes.

This decision by the new minister of education serves to regularize a de facto situation and to eliminate any hindrance to recourse to Creole and Bhojpuri in primary education.

We should stress that in its government program, the MMM/PSM alliance promised to review the use of Creole and Bhojpuri in education. In Chapter III of its program, entitled "Education and Culture," the MMM/PSM alliance wrote: "Reform of the very structure of education will be introduced, so that each Mauritian child can benefit, up to Form III, from a fundamental education ("comprehensive or basic education") providing him with the means of dealing with life in general, after having acquired the basic knowledge necessary in terms of languages, arithmetic, geography, history of Mauritius, etc. In the longer term, the use of Creole and Bhojpuri within the framework of this 'basic or comprehensive education' as far as Form III will be reviewed."

5157

CSO: 4719/1236

MILITARY COOPERATION AGREEMENT WITH PORTUGAL DEFENDED

No Advice Accepted

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Mozambique is a sovereign country. There is no need to explain here in detail the price of that sovereignty, because this has already been done innumerable times by the party leadership. But it would be well to note once again that this sovereignty has a high price. To recall this is to say that we love our sovereignty too much to alienate ourselves from it.

Because of this profound dedication to freedom, we can also respect the sovereignty of others. We are able to make of our political positions, our relations in all fields and specifically the cooperation we develop internationally a tool for enhancing the value of sovereignty for all peoples.

Because we know and feel this rather profoundly, we cannot fail to note certain references to the cooperative relations we are establishing both with the socialist and the capitalist countries.

The relations we maintain with these countries are not really the result of a lottery drawing or of the speeches by their leaders. They are the result, as is obvious, of specific interests, first of all our interest in building socialism. And the establishment of relations and of specific forms of cooperation is not done without study and serious contemplation of the possible complementary nature of our political or economic interests and those of our allies or partners. And we do this because, we reiterate, we love our sovereignty so much.

However, it may happen that some of our partners or allies, or their representatives, are more concerned with their political intrigues than with respect for our sovereignty or the love we have for it, and mount their rostrums to proclaim "watch out for them, they are green! Watch out for them, they are reds! Watch out for them, they are yellow!"

The proclamations from these rostrums on the political hue of the partners and allies of others is too well known to us to require examples. In addition, because they reveal such limited imagination, they do not worry us much, even when such statements are made in the subtle tone of colonial, imperialist or racist paternalism.



And none of this would justify what we have said above if it were not for the fact that these references reflect the disrespect of their authors for the sovereignty of other countries or even their own nations.

Since this is the case, we would advise those who have paternalistically given us certain advice about who our partners and allies should be that, first of all, they would gain a little more dignity by understanding and accepting the meaning of the sovereignty of the peoples.

#### 'Progressive' Countries Warned

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] For some time back now, the people of Mozambique have seen their sovereignty and independence systematically violated by words, insults, slander and calumny. Certain international public opinion sectors, even including some progressives, are always ready to open the primers of Marxism-Leninism on the university campuses or in the corridors of the large factories in the great capitalist world to pronounce judgment.

This has to do with what I have read and heard in the past 6 months about the significant steps taken in the relations between the Mozambican and Portuguese peoples. The statements and counterstatements are exchanged at such a speed that they provide a rather large number of international meetings with hours of enlightened information from the political and diplomatic rostrums, in the columns of newspapers and magazines, and in statements and interviews by politicians and statesmen. Some understand this healthy development, which represents the current stage of relations between the two countries. Others do not, and as a result a series of indirect attacks have been launched, above all upon the people of Mozambique. In connection with the recent visit paid by Portuguese Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao to Africa, and to Mozambique in particular, there have been those who have said, perhaps voicing aloud what others think but do not have the courage to say, that the Portuguese government, "falsely asserting respect for the sovereignty of the peoples, is taking steps in Africa as the Trojan horse of neocolonialism, being ready to stab countries whose friend it claims to be in the back."

At the very least, I regard statements of this nature as bold and flagrant interference in the affairs of a sovereign and independent country--the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique]. For these words cannot be taken as any kind of advice, much less criticism.

If anyone knows what neocolonization efforts in Mozambique are, it is--without chauvinism--the people of Mozambique. Although they have been independent for 7 years, they have the full experience of 20 years of struggle, enriched by the broader experience of the decades of struggle by other combative peoples building socialism on various continents, enabling the people of Mozambique to identify any neocolonialist venture.

The people of Mozambique, and I am certain of this, do not need paternalistic advice and are heartily amused by it. But they are not amused and will not

allow joking when it is a matter of their independence and sovereignty. For the people of Mozambique are unwavering and consistent in their principles and their class position.

They defend Marxism-Leninism and nonalignment, and they are struggling for peace, happiness and progress. All of this is the universal heritage, and there are not only in their countries, but throughout the world, those who are not and never can be alone in this task. Without demagogy, without insult, without offense and without interference.

#### Chissano Remarks

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Jul 82 p 8

[Text] Minister of Foreign Affairs Joaquim Chissano said yesterday in Lisbon that cooperation between Mozambique and Portugal is developing between two independent and sovereign nations. The head of the Mozambican diplomatic service made this statement of principle in speaking to the media after a meeting with President Ramalho Eanes and Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao. Joaquim Chissano was in Lisbon yesterday on his way to the United States.

The Mozambican minister of foreign affairs met first, in the Portuguese capital, with General Ramalho Eanes, the president of the republic, and later with Prime Minister Pinto Balsemao. According to ANOP, the official Portuguese news agency, the Mozambican minister informed both leaders of the views of the government of Mozambique concerning the current status of relations between the two countries.

The ANOP reported that the Mozambican minister of foreign affairs, in answer to questions from journalists, stated that military cooperation between Mozambique and Portugal does not necessarily mean "an exchange of personnel."

The military cooperation between Portugal and Mozambique is being coordinated by the respective defense ministries, and may involve many aspects, Maj Gen Joachim Chissano stated.

When asked by journalists if he thinks that the attitude of the Portuguese government toward the African countries is of a neocolonial type, Minister Joachim Chissano confirmed the principles of independence and sovereignty endorsed by Portugal and Mozambique.

This has been repeatedly stressed by both parties, he said, and to date Mozambique has no reason to think that the Portuguese government has made any statements contrary to such an attitude.

The ANOP reported that at the airport, on his departure for New York, the minister explained that during his stay in that U.S. city he is scheduled to participate in talks to be held on the process by which Namibia will gain independence.

Apart from plans to attend the joint meetings being held by the Front Line and the Western Contact Group, Joaquim Chissano gave no details about the meetings he will attend in the United States. However, he acknowledged that he may meet with U.S. authorities.

STRESS PLACED ON RESISTANCE TO ARMED GANGS

Workers Military Training

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Jul 82 p 1

[Excerpt] "The absolute support for your requests is the consistent help provided by the Mozambique Armed Forces (FPLM [Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique]) in training the workers to defend this economic sector." So said Lt Gen Sebastiao Mabote, member of the Politburo of the FRELIMO Party Central Committee and vice minister of national defense, during a meeting held yesterday at the state-owned ENAFRIO enterprise.

Speaking yesterday afternoon to hundreds of workers who had gathered at ENAFRIO, which is located in the Georgi Dimitrov neighborhood, the chief of staff of the Mozambique Armed Forces praised the holding of the event, which "strengthens the ties of solidarity that exist between the soldiers and the workers."

Sebastiao Mabote emphasized: "The soldier is a son of the people. Your message covered the basic aspects of our party and revived the word of command contained in the speech by the marshal of the republic, chairman of FRELIMO, and president of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Samora Machel, during the rally held last 22 June in Independence Square."

Speaking to the workers at ENAFRIO, a firm which includes INDATEC, Springer, FRIMOL, and FRIMATECNICA, Lt Gen Sebastiao Marcos Mabote emphasized that the enemy's basic objective is to have his agents infiltrate our economic units and that this is a normal situation, considering that imperialism's forward detachment in our zone--racist South Africa--has access to sources enabling it to arm, finance, coerce, and subvert using criminal elements led by military advisers from the regime of apartheid, the purpose being to perpetuate economic dependence on imperialism.

After giving the history of the process that led to the overthrow of colonial-fascism in Mozambique and the defeat of the racist and minority regime in the former British colony of Southern Rhodesia, Mabote added: "The armed gangs that are sowing terror and destabilization in the People's Republic of Mozambique will be repulsed 100 percent."

## Gorongosa Self-Defense Plans

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 10 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] In order to put an end to actions by the armed gangs, which are creating a climate of instability in the region, provincial and district structures in Gorongosa are currently involved in work to increase the people's awareness.

To eliminate enemy activities, the structures in that district are cooperating with the Defense and Security Forces in preparing the inhabitants to defend themselves.

According to information from our newspaper's office in the city of Beira, this action was stimulated by the establishment in 1980 of a General Staff for the Military Offensive in that region, which culminated in the appearance of 14 communal villages in the district's various localities.

### People's Role

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 13 Jul 82 p 1

[Excerpt] "The people have confidence in our party. That is why they point out our errors and show us the path we must follow." So said Daniel Litsuri, provincial official for party ideological work, as he summed up the work done by the brigades that recently visited every district in Maputo to survey the problems and mobilize the inhabitants against activities by the armed gangs.

Daniel Litsuri, who was speaking at a meeting marking the end of the above-mentioned project--it was attended not only by some members of the brigades but also by provincial heads of the Party and Economic Policy Organization--added that the process whereby the people point out the party's errors and indicate the right path "is what makes the FRELIMO Party a true Marxist-Leninist party."

The official felt, however, that although a survey of every aspect of the province (political, social, and cultural) has been carried out, there is still much to do. During the visits by the brigades, several irregularities were noted in connection with supplies, the means and factors of production, defense and security, and so on.

In that sense, "the real work starts today," as the provincial official for party ideological work said. He also said that now that the survey of problems has been completed, it is necessary "that we advance toward solving those problems that affect the people."

For that purpose, district brigades that are to be established by the 20th of this month, according to a decision by that official, will go to the inhabitants and explain how their concerns are being resolved.

11798

CSO: 4742/352

FLOATING BRIDGE OVER PUNGOE RIVER OPENED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Jul 82 p 8

[Text] Lt Gen Armando Guebuza, resident minister in Sofala Province, inaugurated the floating bridge over the Pungoe River in mid-afternoon yesterday. Inaugurated 43 days after the start of construction, the bridge is temporarily replacing the main bridge, which was destroyed last year by armed gangs in the pay of Pretoria.

This engineering structure, the result of joint work by technicians of various nationalities, including Mozambicans, means that from now on it will no longer be necessary to cross the river by barge.

The ceremony, which was attended by political leaders as well as technicians and workers involved in the construction, reached its high point when the resident minister crossed the bridge, thus inaugurating it officially.

The resident minister recalled once again the need to intensify the struggle against the armed gangs and to sharpen vigilance in all sectors against the activities of the bandits so as to insure the social well-being of the Mozambican people.

The leader saluted the efforts of the workers, who played a decisive role in reestablishing road communications between the two banks of the Pungoe River. At the end of the ceremony, they had their picture taken with him.

Lt Gen Armando Guebuza also emphasized the role played by countries such as Sweden, Denmark, Portugal, Holland, and Great Britain, which contributed a great deal to the undertaking that will allow road links between the two banks.

Also during the ceremony, the workers from Technical Construction in that province presented the resident minister with a gift of 5,000 meticals to help pay for the 4th FRELIMO Party Congress.

11798

CSO: 4742/352



VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR VAGRANTS ANNOUNCED

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Jul 82 p 2

[Text] Over 100 vagrants arrested in the city of Maputo left recently for reeducation camps in Nampula, where they will be given vocational training as tractor drivers, mechanics, carpenters, and locksmiths with the support of state organizations. Along with that training, the treatment of those being reeducated will include political awareness classes, socially productive work, and educational and recreational training. They will then be assigned to agricultural enterprises with guaranteed jobs. This was reported to NOTICIAS by an authorized source in the Ministry of Interior's National Reeducation Department.

According to the source in the National Reeducation Department, the vagrants and other marginal citizens being reeducated will be assigned basically to work in cottongrowing campaigns.

After reeducation periods ranging from a minimum of 6 months to a maximum of 3 years, the vagrants will have guaranteed jobs at specific wages and under specific conditions in order to reorganize their lives.

Depending on their degree of reintegration into society, some of those being reeducated may eventually be employed as workers in agricultural enterprises, according to the same source in the National Reeducation Department.

The vagrants who have been sent to reeducation camps in Nampula were arrested in Maputo during selective roundup operations by the Mozambican People's Police in dozens of neighborhoods with the support of the inhabitants.

When they were later brought to court, the court decided that security measures should be taken, since the vagrants constitute a social danger due to their living outside society.

In the reeducation camps to which they were sent, they will be subjected to incarceration of a reeducational nature so that they can be reintegrated into society as useful, dignified, and working citizens, said the source in the National Reeducation Department.

11798

CSO: 4742/352



## BRIEFS

HELICOPTER ACCIDENT VICTIMS BURIED--The eight young officers of the Mozambique Armed Forces who died in the helicopter accident announced last 3 July by the Ministry of National Defense were buried on Saturday. Many hundreds of people, including relatives, colleagues, and friends, attended the funeral ceremonies to pay their last respects to the unfortunate military men. According to Lt Gen Sebastiao Mabote, chief of staff of the FPLM [Popular Forces for the Liberation of Mozambique], who read the funeral message, their example of dedication, patriotic fervor, and total commitment to the tasks of national reconstruction and the building of socialism will always be followed by the enlisted men, NCO's, and officers of the Mozambique Armed Forces. According to the communique from the Ministry of National Defense, the eight officers who died in the crashed helicopter were its only occupants. The communique from the Ministry of National Defense, which was published on Saturday, announced the identities of the young officers who lost their lives in the tragic accident involving a helicopter belonging to the Mozambique Air Force during a routine flight from Beira to Maputo. It also presented condolences to the grieving families. The same communique says that the investigating committee appointed that same day--3 July--to probe the causes of the accident is continuing its work. [Excerpts] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Jul 82 p 10] 11798

PORTUGUESE ROAD COOPERATION--A Portuguese delegation concerned with road transportation has been in Mozambique for the past week for discussions with Mozambican transportation authorities concerning the terms of cooperation between the two countries, according to an announcement made to the AIM [MOZAMBIQUE INFORMATION AGENCY] yesterday afternoon by Correia Ganancio, Mozambique national director of road transportation. The Portuguese delegation is headed by engineer Machado Rodrigues, director of the Planning Office in Portugal's Ministry of Housing, Public Works, and Transportation. It also includes the directors and managers of National Highways and Carris, two Portuguese freight transportation firms. According to the same source, talks have already been held between delegations from the two countries, and it is expected that a cooperation agreement in that sector will be signed tomorrow, the 15th. The talks are concerned specifically with road transportation services and the transportation of urban and intercity passengers and freight. Part of the Portuguese delegation was in Zambezia at the start of this week to talk to local authorities about marketing channels. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 14 Jul 82 p 1] 11799

CSO: 4742/352

## NAMIBIA

### 'OBSERVER' EDITOR GIVES SWAPO OVER 60 PERCENT SUPPORT

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Jul 82 p 9

[Text] Cape Town--SWAPO appeared to have the support of more than 60 percent of the population of Namibia and would win an election, Mr Hannes Smith, editor of the Windhoek Observer, said in Cape Town yesterday.

He told the Cape Town Press Club that this was one reason South Africa did not want an internationally supervised election.

Mr Smith said the UN Security Council's settlement plan would not be implemented in the foreseeable future.

One of the latest "tricks" of the South African Government was to try to link a settlement to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola.

The Cuban troops were not there to help SWAPO but to help the MPLA fulfil its economic and social programme. The Cubans were, in fact, under orders not to go near the border and not to clash with South African troops.

Instead of an internationally supervised election there would probably be another internal election, Mr Smith said.

A SWAPO victory in Namibia would be too great a psychological blow for Mr P.W. Botha's Government. It would at the same time be a boost to black nationalism in South Africa.

Instead of trying the political option to eliminate SWAPO, South Africa had decided on the military option.

CSO: 4700/1736

NAMIBIA

RELEASE OF SWAPO DOCUMENTS IS 'EXCUSE'

MB121248 Windhoek OBSERVER in English 7 Aug 82 p 10

[Editorial: "'Document' Which Offers an Excuse'"]

[Text] The release of certain documents by Mr Roelof Botha, South African foreign affairs minister, last week provides almost beyond doubt that South Africa is trying to find a way out of the implementation of a settlement in Namibia.

Mr Botha released alleged SWAPO documents to the press--documents which call for the assassination of certain internal leaders, and the committing of acts of sabotage by SWAPO cadres.

And it would appear as if this was the purpose of Mr Botha's visit to Windhoek--not to "brief" internal parties on the state of the negotiations on the future of South-West Africa, but rather to pour further recriminations on the head of the SWAPO movement.

And of course, Mr Botha is evidently looking for a way out of the implementation of Security Council Resolution 435.

Why else would he release these documents at this moment in time? Particularly in view of the fact that these "documents" are certainly not new, neither are they original, since there have been several occasions in the past when the Defense Force has issued similar documents, purported to be drawn up by the SWAPO movement, and in which they call for the assassination of local leaders and the committing of acts of sabotage.

The documents, in any case, are dated May of this year, and regional commanders were given 14 days time in which to either capture or kill certain political leaders, including Mr Peter Kalangula, leader of the CDA. Their validity has, in any case, long since lapsed, and we fail to see what all the fuss is about, if not to abort a settlement. Even internal parties hardly took any notice, and questioned the authenticity of the documents.

If this is an excuse for South Africa to seek a way out of the implementation of Resolution 435, then we trust Mr Botha will think of a better one next time!

CSO: 4700/1717

U.S. ROLE IN PEACE SETTLEMENT ANALYZED

MB130650 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 12 Aug 82 p 10

[Commentary by John Matisonn in Washington]

[Text] The August 15 target date for a ceasefire leading to an independent South West Africa will not be met.

The obstacle is the "linkage" between SWA independence and Cuban troop withdrawal from Angola. American expressions of optimism that the matter could be speedily resolved have given way to a realisation that for the moment Angola is coolly evaluating the proposals.

The Reagan administration has all along approved of linkage--but felt distinctly that saying so would not help it happen. South African calls to link what was already being linked were an accurate reflection of American policy, but the public statements made their achievement more difficult.

One of the many prongs of the intricate negotiations including the Western contact group, the African frontline states, SWAPO, South Africa and the United Nations, was the bilateral discussions between the United States and Angola.

United States officials have been encouraged by the response to meetings between Dr Chester Crocker, America's assistant secretary of state for African affairs, with Luanda's leadership in Paris, Geneva, New York, Washington and Luanda itself.

Angola seems willing to end Cuban troop presence on its soil, and anxious to establish diplomatic relations with the U.S. But the MPLA Government has lost support during its protracted civil war, and it is not clear exactly where the power lies. There has just been a cabinet reshuffle which some Western diplomats see as a shift to the left.

At a time when the government has to make major decisions about its alignments with East and West, shifts at the top of the MPLA could be critical.

Still American officials are encouraged that Angola continues to negotiate with the U.S. It will be a while before a final Angolan position on the present proposals is clear.

If there are reservations, the U.S. may have to juggle with various details of the formula that will remove the 20,000 Cuban troops from Angola during the course of the SWA settlement process.

Then the U.S. will have to try to ensure South Africa and Angola agree on terms conveyed by the American go-betweens.

Meanwhile the Western five continues its work of negotiating with South Africa, the Frontline States and SWAPO, to settle remaining elements in phase two of the negotiations over SWA--the composition of the United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG), where they will be deployed, how UN impartiality will be arranged to both sides' satisfaction, and monitoring of South African and SWAPO bases during the election campaign.

South Africa and the U.S. regard most of these issues as settled. The remaining details of which countries will make up the UN force and other minor questions are not expected to cause any serious stumbling blocks.

At the same time South Africa is now talking to the UN directly. To arrange the mechanics of the UN operation, right down to the location of the offices of the UN special representative and the South African administrator-general, and how far they will be from each other.

Cuban troops are the critical question. Recent raids into southern Angola may be another cause for Angolan delay, and there is no reason to expect the position to be clear this month.

Various alternatives for the Cuban withdrawal and interconnected ceasefire are being discussed, and nothing is in a final form.

If there is an impasse at that point, according to a number of experienced negotiators close to the talks, it may be necessary for a high-level American to step in to do some arm-twisting.

Doctor Crocker has master-minded the negotiations, and brought in the Reagan administration's ambassador-at-large, General Vernon Walters, to add diplomatic muscle. But they may need higher level and concerted interest by Americans with political clout to complete the job.

Sources close to all parties to the negotiations, from South Africa to the Frontline States to American officials, say there may be a strong need for the secretary of state, Mr George Shultz, or even President Reagan himself, to ensure that any resisting party stay on board for implementation of the SWA settlement and the Cuban withdrawal.

Pretoria may see that as an opportunity for the prime minister, Mr P. W. Botha, to make a visit to the Oval Office, with all the diplomatic advantages of such a trip. The Reagan administration is likely to want to see the settlement signed and sealed before agreeing to a Reagan-Botha meeting.

In the meantime, the concerted interest of Dr Crocker's bosses is likely to be important to ensure all parties know that the full weight of American power follows the success or failure of the initiative.

At this point it is not clear that involvement is active. Mr Shultz and the president are heavily involved with the crisis in Lebanon and President Reagan has delayed his vacation for a budget battle with congress that many see as crucial to the future success of his presidency.

If the war in Lebanon can be ended soon, the top level of the administration may turn its attention to southern Africa. President Reagan's battle with the congress must pass too.

Then America will be in the full swing of its mid-term congressional election campaign, and someone in the corridors of Washington power may have to make a decision about whether to risk bringing in the big guns in the hope of a diplomatic victory before the November 2 poll.

CSO: 4700/1717



SWA CONTACT GROUP RENTS OFFICES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Aug 82 p 2

[Text]

Windhoek -- The West German Department of Foreign Affairs has applied, on behalf of the Western contact group, to rent an entire floor for offices in a new high-rise building in Windhoek's central business district, a spokesman for an Anglo American subsidiary company said yesterday.

A draft lease has been prepared and submitted to the various parties for their consideration, he added.

As speculation mounted that an agreement in South West Africa was imminent, the Administrator-General of the territory, Mr Danie Hough, said. South Africa was standing firm that Cuban forces should withdraw from Angola.

Mr Hough referred in a statement to a declaration by the leader of Swapo, Mr Sam Nujoma, in Tripoli this week that Swapo was ready to sign a ceasefire agreement by the end of this week.

**Delicate**

"Current negotiations are no in a delicate phase," Mr Hough said.

"But I want to emphasise that there can-

not be implementation of any settlement plan without concurrence on the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola."

Mr Hough said the departure of Cuban military personnel from Angola was a prerequisite for free and fair elections in South West Africa.

"The South African Government is now awaiting conclusion of an agreement on this aspect," he added.

Windhoek's pro-Government newspaper Die Republikein said agreement had already been reached on the withdrawal of the Cuban troops.

The report, quoting Western diplomatic sources, said news of the agreement would be tabled in New York when discussions resumed tomorrow between the five-nation Western contact group and interested parties.

**Exchange**

Concurrence on the Cuban departure from Angola, in exchange for Western economic aid, resulted from negotiations between the US, France and the Angolan Government, the report said.

In an editorial the newspaper wrote that there were increasing signs that Swapo's leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, would be faced within the next few days with Cuban withdrawal from Angola as an accomplished fact.

Political observers in Windhoek said that during a visit to the territory last week, spokesmen for the Western contact group — the US, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada — made it clear the withdrawal of Cubans could not be directly linked to a settlement in South West Africa.

"We do not have a mandate to discuss the situation in Angola," Dr Hans-Joachim Vergau, the chief West German spokesman on Africa, said.

#### **Vacuum**

In deliberations on South West Africa, South Africa has ex-

pressed concern that reduction of its military strength in the territory — as stipulated by United Nations Resolution 435 — would leave a power vacuum that would tempt Warsaw Pact military adventurism.

Indications are that tomorrow's meeting in New York — which Swapo's leader, Mr Sam Nujoma, will attend — will be crucial in the negotiations.

The urgency of the conference is underlined by the setting of next Monday as a target date for a trial ceasefire.

The so-called CBI — Ceasefire Before Implementation — is planned to precede a formal ceasefire on September 15 and implementation of Resolution 435, which will culminate in elections for a Constitution-making body and eventual independence.

The determination of supervised pre-indepen-

dence elections has started in Windhoek under the direction of the Administrator-General.

It has also been reported that an advance party of the UN transitional assistance group is expected to arrive in Windhoek next week to assess the accommodation requirements of the estimated 7 500-strong military and civilian components of Untag.

SWABC Radio has quoted Mr Dirk Mudge, chairman of the South West African Council of Ministers, as saying a trial ceasefire beginning next Monday did not automatically mean "immediate implementation of UN Resolution 435".

Mr Mudge said the term "CBI" as employed in the settlement plan meant a ceasefire should precede implementation of the plan so that a climate could be created for further negotiations. — Sapa.

CSO: 4700/1736

## HARD FUTURE IN STORE FOR SWA MINING

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Aug 82 p 8

[Text]

**WINDHOEK.** — It was time the notion that South West Africa was a mineral-rich country with untold treasures waiting for easy picking was dispelled, the president of the SWA/Namibian Chamber of Mines, Mr Doug Hoffe, said yesterday.

Addressing a socio-economic conference in Windhoek, Mr Hoffe, who is also resident director for the CDM Diamond Mining Corporation, predicted a tough future for the mining industry in SWA.

"There is a long hard road ahead, involving diligent efforts and the most modern technologies, to say nothing of high risk capital in vast quantities, which will have to be devoted to opening up new mining properties, if we are lucky enough to find deposits capable of economic development," he said.

It was self-evident that more large mines had to be found before the territory could enter a second and more advanced stage in its economic development.

And the state had a vital role to play in cre-

ating the proper climate for mining investment in the territory, he said.

The right incentives had to be created to bring about a new and expanded mining industry in the territory.

"The fact is that new deposits are very difficult to find, the time to bring them to production intensifies the capital burden and delays the cash flow, the cost of borrowing has become astronomic, the risk of loss — whether due to commodity prices or physical mining problems — is greater than ever," Mr Hoffe said.

There was no reason why the State should assume risks of this nature.

"The role of the state is to create an economic climate that will persuade private enterprise to become involved and stay involved," he said.

It was also essential that there was "business confidence" in the territory "confidence in the future of the nation, in its politics and its economics."

"Those who are prepared to risk their money and their skills

in developing the economy of the country will expect the minimum interference by the State.

"Experience all over Africa has shown that when the State steps in, the skills of the industry soon begin to disappear and the accumulated knowledge of the past is irretrievably lost," Mr Hoffe said.

Mr Hoffe also said recently-introduced industrial incentives in Walvis Bay posed a serious threat to the salt and other industries in SWA.

The steps — part of South Africa's decentralisation programme — had created serious competition for SWA products.

A 10 percent rail rebate for Walvis Bay had, for instance, already resulted in the non-renewal of the main contract of a SWA salt producer with AECL.

The contraction of operations had also resulted in the dismissal of employees at the salt mine, while another salt producer was faced with immediate closure, Mr Hoffe said.

Also speaking at the conference the presi-

dent of the South West African Agricultural Union, Mr Hansie van der Walt, described the farming situation in SWA at present as "catastrophic".

He said drastic steps would have to be taken soon to prevent a further deterioration in the situation.

A 25 percent decline in the number of economically-active farmers in the territory, a devastating drought, political uncertainty and other related problems were having a crippling effect on the agricultural industry.

The problems were also a direct cause of unemployment in the territory, he said.

The conference also heard that South Africa's policies of tariff protection and import control "adversely affected secondary industrial development in SWA".

The general manager of the First National Development Corporation (ENOK), Mr Johan Lerm, appealed to the authorities to negotiate with the South African Government to secure the involvement of SWA in the formulation of industrial growth policies.

South Africa's policies on customs and excise did not necessarily coincide with the best economic interest of SWA.

"I request the Government to negotiate with the Republic of South Africa to ensure that SWA is involved in the formulation of customs and import control policy to ensure that industrial development in SWA is not retarded artificially," he said.

Cost incentives provided by South Africa to encourage the establishment and growth of industry in the republic had placed SWA at a disadvantage.--Sapa

CSO: 4700/1736

## SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE

### TWO KEY MLSTP LEADERS WITHDRAW FROM PARTY

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 12 Jul 82 p 7

[Text] Sao Tome 11 July--Two members of the highest organ of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe (MLSTP) have asked to resign from the party, the ANOP reported today, quoting the ANGOP [Angolan Press Agency].

Leonel Mario D'Alva, former minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, and Daniel Daio, former minister of defense and national security, are those resigning from the coordination council of the MLSTP (Political Bureau). A third political leader, Evaristo do Espirito Santo Carvalho, former minister of industry, construction and housing, also asked to resign from that leading body, but he indicated his desire to continue as a member.

The reasons for the withdrawal requests were not revealed. Observers quoted by the ANGOP believe that the reasons may be found in a statement published by the coordination council on Friday. According to that document, "there is a passive attitude on the part of some officials, which has led to failure to implement the planned tasks and has paralyzed the operation of some departments."

The control and review commission, after submitting its report, declared itself inoperative and recommended the suspension of the executive secretariat of the political bureau.

This same document says that these requests for withdrawal "should be analyzed within the context of the revolutionary process," in which "individual interests conflict with the collective interest."

Daniel Daio was dismissed from his post as minister of defense and national security, which President Pinto da Costa then took over.

Some observers linked his dismissal at the time with certain rebellions which occurred on the island of Principe in the final days of December 1981.

The imprisonment of the then prime minister, Miguel Trovoada, in 1979, was viewed by some commentators as the result of a clash with Daniel Daio.

AND-JEF/MRDN HOLDS CONGRESS, ELECTS NEW LEADERS

Congress Communiqué

Dakar JAAY DOOLE BI in French No 29 Jun 82 pp 6, 7

[Excerpts] On 15, 16 and 17 May 1982, the First Legal Congress (Third Ordinary Congress) of AND-JEF/MRDN (Revolutionary Movement for New Democracy) was held in Dakar.

The secretary general, Comrade Landing Savane, received a warm and prolonged ovation as he opened the congress on Saturday, 15 May at 1600 hours. The congress continued, with singular enthusiasm, until Monday, 17 May at 1400 hours. It was attended by five hundred and twenty-three (523) delegates coming from various regions, departments, districts, urban areas and rural communities throughout Senegal, as well as by Senegalese expatriates; and thus our working nation was represented in its diverse classes and social strata, particularly the workers and the farmers.

In his opening speech, Comrade Landing Savane, secretary general, was able to establish that: "AND-JEF is a product created out of the Senegalese people's spirit of struggle and resistance, and at the same time out of their will-power and confidence in final victory."

Placing the actual beginnings of our movement in the big popular uprising of May 1968, the comrade secretary general traced its evolution, which was closely bound with the emergence and development of the "New Revolutionary Left."

The congress then seated its executive committee, and heard guests and read the messages received.

The guests' heartfelt messages were enthusiastically applauded by the congress.

As for the MDP [People's Democratic Movement] and the RND [Democratic National Rally], they were heartily and sincerely congratulated by the congress, which thus gave recognition to major sectors of the Senegalese people's struggle.

Also much applauded was the message received from Gambia's MOJA [Movement for Justice in Africa], whose absence of representatives was due to the



circumstances imposed by the reactionary Senegalese Government and its military occupation of Gambia.

A very cordial message was presented to the congress by the delegation from the Italian Marxist-Leninist Party.

The congress then heard and adopted the executive committee's central report, presented by Comrade Landing Savane, who first traced the movement's history, then analyzed the international, regional and national situations in their various aspects, and then gave a precise picture of AND-JEF/s nature and of the tasks before the movement, both short and long term.

The international situation is characterized by an unprecedented deepening of the crisis in the imperialist world, which considerably aggravates the contradictions inherent in capitalism.

This results in a continuing deterioration of living and working conditions for the masses, thereby increasing the pauperization of the working people.

The other characteristic feature of this situation is the relentless rivalry of the imperialist powers, primarily the two superpowers (the U.S. and the USSR), for a reapportionment of their spheres of influence through war.

This is why the congress chose to contribute to a strengthening of the international solidarity of the proletariat, and of the peoples and oppressed nations against the schemings of the two superpowers and for an increasingly active struggle against imperialism, hegemony and all world reaction.

On a subregional level, the congress feels that imperialist domination has considerably aggravated the crises in a large number of countries in our region, which has become a broad terrain for neocolonialist exploitation and oppression, in which our country, Senegal, plays a leading role as a stepping stone for the expansion of Western imperialism.

The annexationist policy of the Senegalese Government in Gambia, the involvement of its army in various African conflicts, and the French military presence on our soil remain as so many dangers to our country, our people and all people of the subregion.

The congress:

Strenuously condemns Moroccan expansionism and demands the recognition of the SDAR as an active member of OAU;

Renews its expression of friendship for the people of Mauritania, Mali, Gambia in their struggle against neocolonialism;

Calls on the democratic and patriotic movement to actively fight against the Senegalese Government's annexationist policy towards Gambia, and to support

the struggle of the sister nation of The Gambia against Senegalese expansionism.

On the national level,

the congress,

In view of

--Imperialistic domination over our nation (particularly by France);

--The unprecedented crisis in the neocolonialist system, which has augmented our country's political dependence on and military allegiance to France;

--The deterioration in living conditions for vast masses of people;

--And the attempts by the neocolonialist regime to solve the crisis by tossing it into the lap of the working classes,

Reaffirms

That the current stage in our nation's fight is that of the National Democratic People's Revolution. The task of this revolution is to liquidate imperialist domination and to overthrow the politicobureaucratic bourgeoisie and feudalism. Its objective is to build a socialist society under the leadership of the proletariat.

Defines

As the central task of this era, that of contributing to the formation of the proletariat into an autonomous, avantgarde political force capable of leading the revolutionary fight for a new democracy. Consequently it

Considers

The alliance of the working class with the farming population as a nucleus around which all revolutionary classes and social strata must be mobilized in the struggle against imperialism, against bureaucratic capitalism and feudalism;

Calls

On all cadres and militants to labor valiantly at their respective battle stations to stimulate or to become strongly bonded with the mass protest movement and elevate it to the struggle for a new democracy;

Warns

The patriotic forces against recovery attempts, against reformism and "electoralist" illusions;

## Calls

Upon the entire movement to study the various documents composed by the committee in order to translate into action the directions and duties defined in the various areas. Particular attention should be paid to publicizing the theses of the congress regarding elections, also to implementing our policies concerning women and youth. This involves organizing the AND-JEF women's movement ("Jigeeni AND-JEF") and the AND-JEF youth movement within the shortest possible time.

The congress

Believes:

That the start of operations at the Ecole de Formation [Training School] is a necessity which we cannot afford to delay;

Also, invites:

The National Executive Committee to initiate publication of a central organ for the movement as soon as possible.

The congress

Has studied, amended and adopted the movement's statutes and programs, and has conducted democratic, widely based elections of its General Council and National Executive Committee.

Long live the struggle of the proletariat, and of the peoples and oppressed nations of the world!

Long live the new democracy!

Long live socialism!

Long live AND-JEF, the Revolutionary Movement for the New Democracy!

### New National Executive Committee

Dakar JAAY DOOLE BI in French No 29 Jun 82 p 6

[List of Members of the MRDN National Executive Committee]

[Text]--Secretary general: Landing Savane, statistical engineer.

--Assistants: Alioune Sene, railroad worker and train engineer, and Mamadou Diop Decroix, computer specialist.

--Political secretary: Amadou Top, computer specialist.

--Secretary for the worker and union movement: Bocar Ndiaye, bank employee.

--Assistants: Moustapha Kane, railroad worker; Astou N'Diaye (female), student; Ama Sall, railroad worker; Alioune Nbaye Dapina, deep sea fisherman; Hamidou Cisse (called Zef), union member.

--Secretary for study and research: Abdoulaye Ly, history researcher.

--Assistant: Mansour Aw, teacher.

--Secretary for the farm movement: Abdoulaye Bakhou, retired forwarding agent.

--Assistants: Amath Ndiaye, teacher; Mamadou Cissokho, farm worker; Irene Alao (female), teacher; and Yaya Sangare, postal worker.

--Secretary for propaganda and agitation: Mamadou Diouck, student.

--Assistants: Oumar Cherif Diop, teacher; Cire Savane (female), teacher; and Thimotee Boissy, teacher.

--Secretary for training and judicial affairs: Abdoulaye Gueye, retired teacher.

--Assistant: Mor Fall, teacher.

--Secretary for economic affairs: Abd el Mazid Ndiaye, economist.

--Assistants: Ababacar Fall, civil servant; Oumar Tiam, head bookkeeper; and Awa Fall (female), housewife.

--Secretary for the Organization: Thierno Kane, instructor.

--Assistants: Bassirou Sarr, teacher; Amadou Diagne (known as the elder), press agent; and Papa Mouhamadou Ndiaye, bookkeeper.

--Secretary for the women's movement: Fatou Kane (female), housewife.

--Assistants: Mariam Dem (female), student; Seynabou Male (Female), teacher; Cheikh Mane, press agent; and Lena Seck, housewife.

--Secretary in charge of youth: Jo Diop, college coach.

--Assistants: Ousmane Senghor, teacher; Alassane Guisse (pictured), framer; and Papa Mademba Ndiaye, worker.

--Secretary of emigration: Aziz Dieng, student.

--Assistant: Boudian Bodian, worker.

11936

CSO: 4719/1095

SAUDI DAILY INTERVIEWS SOMALI FOREIGN MINISTER

GF081852 Jidda 'UKAZ in Arabic 3 Aug 82 p 10

[Text of interview with Somali Foreign Affairs Minister Abdurahan Jama Barre with 'UKAZ correspondent Dr 'Abd al-Karim Ya'qub, in Jidda--date not given]

[Text] The Somali minister began his interview by talking about his current mission. He said: "My visit to Saudi Arabia is designed to exchange views with officials. I carried messages from the Somali President to the leaders of the Gulf countries. I will also convey a message to YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih after my visit to Saudi Arabia. These messages deal with current problems in the Arab world, the latest developments in the Horn of Africa and Israeli aggression against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples. My contacts in the countries of the region and in Saudi Arabia were very fruitful particularly my meeting with His Majesty King Fahd. As an Arab and Islamic country, Somalia is bound to consult from time to time with its brothers in other Arab countries so as to work together in tackling the problems that face us all and to exchange views on them out of concern for our joint political and strategic interests. This is the objective of my current mission in the region, moreover, it is Somalia's policy to hold consultations with Arab brothers on whatever concerns the Arab nation and whatever benefits its interests.

[Question] What are the latest developments regarding the military situation particularly in light of the current fighting between the Somali and Ethiopian forces?

[Answer] As you know, the Ethiopian forces, together with their allies, began aggressive action against our territory last June. This aggression still continues. This aggression is aimed at various areas along the border with Somalia, particularly the central regions. At the beginning, the aggression was aimed at the small city of (Kolko), and they occupied it. However, the Somali army, thank God, entered the battle against the aggressive forces, there were losses in materiel and manpower by two sides. There are still Ethiopian forces occupying many kilometers of Somalia's territory. In less than 7 days after this assault, the Ethiopian forces moved toward the big cities. They occupied the city of (Gelto). The Ethiopian forces penetrated Somalia's territory to a depth of about 15 kilometers. The two cities which the enemy is occupying are deserted because the inhabitants



have fled them. Incidents on the warfront have relatively died down in comparison with the earlier situation. The question is: Why did Ethiopia launch this aggression against us at this particular time? I mean: Why did it strike at the time when Iranian forces launched their attack against Basra and at the time when Israel launched its savage invasion and attack against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples? This question must undoubtedly preoccupy us. In seeking an answer, we discover that this escalation on three warfronts is the result of a major strategy of the superpowers. This is clear to everybody. The Soviet Union certainly made its decision on launching this Ethiopian aggression after deciding that this would be the best time to get Somalia to fall into its grip and to subject it to its influence and domination in the Horn of Africa and the Middle East. This can be attributed to the fact that the Soviet Union wants to secure necessary strategic positions in order to strengthen its control on the Horn of Africa on the one hand and the Strait of Hormuz on the other and thus make the oil wells and the important waterways fall within its pincers. The Soviet Union did not make its latest move along the Somali-Ethiopian border before exploiting the situation in the region in light of the latest Israeli invasion of Lebanon and the developments of the Iraqi-Iranian war in addition to the Arab and Somali preoccupation with these matters. That is why we find that what the Soviet Union is doing in Ethiopia, Somalia and other areas in the world and what is taking place in Iran and Lebanon is a part of a major international game in our region.

[Question] Do you think that what the Soviet Union is doing is an attempt to alter the roles between it and the United States in some way or another or is the issue a conflict between the two superpowers?

[Answer] I believe that each of them has strategic interests in the region, and that each of them is seeking its interest before anything else. As for the issue of coordination and understanding between them, I cannot say that. However, if we view the practices of each of them in this region of the world--the Middle East--we begin to have doubts. How can attacks take place concurrently within three Arab countries? Why? We cannot say this is merely a coincidence, can we?

We affirm that the Soviet Union has ambitions in the region and has a certain strategy through which it will realize what it is seeking; if the situation is not conducive, it will seek other means.

[Question] Don't you see that the continuing influx of U.S. military aid to Somalia in order to confront the Ethiopian forces which are supported by the Soviets will escalate the conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union and make the Horn of Africa a region of hot conflict between the two of them?

[Answer] The Soviet Union supplies Ethiopia with enormous quantities of arms that are even much greater than its actual requirements. Add to this the great numbers of military experts and soldiers that come from East Germany and Libya. Al-Qadhdhafi has recently sent 2,000 army personnel who come from various



states in order to work as experts in the Ethiopian army. Faced with such a situation, Somalia needs to defend itself and needs someone to back it. Naturally the United States has interests in the region and it is its duty to protect its interests. If Somalia is receiving military aid from the United States--and this is what actually is happening--it is receiving very little aid.

[Question] What is the nature of the diplomatic efforts you see ought to be made in order to rescue the Arab situation from what it is like now?

[Answer] In fact, we in Somalia believe that the division which created these bad circumstances in the Arab world has only one cause and that is the disputes that exist within the Arab nation. When we saw that some of the Arabs, regrettably, became more hostile to us than our enemies themselves--and some aligned themselves with our enemies--it is natural that the others benefit from such circumstances and utilize them against us. We believe that if we want truly to solve our problems and preserve our interests, there has to be full Arab cooperation and understanding and our Arabism has to be practical and not merely speeches.

If the Arab nation is suffering from intrinsic problems such as al-Qadhafi and his peculiar behavior, it is necessary to act seriously in order to unite the Arab ranks and achieve a united Arab stand in order to confront the problems that we are facing. Not only problems need to be confronted but also anything which may create a problem that harms the interests of the Arab nation.

[Question] How do you see the decisions that were adopted by the six-member committee which stems from the emergency conference of the Arab foreign ministers and which held its meeting in Jidda recently, and what about the steps that will follow in order to implement these resolutions?

[Answer] We support all the resolutions that come from the Arab League because we are committed to the league's stand and because we believe in its effective role in serving our essential needs. The resolutions of the six-member committee are undoubtedly positive. Somalia supports any Arab decision that serves the Palestinian question and achieves gains for it. We also support any decision that preserves the dignity of the Lebanese people and their right to live in peace.

Concerning the withdrawal of the Palestinians from West Beirut, we support any collective Arab decision to organize this action.

[Question] What about the present situation in the OAU and the current meeting of its foreign ministers in Tripoli, Libya?

[Answer] Is there a ministerial meeting? The meeting has failed. We don't recognize the Saharan Republic and that is why we boycotted the conference.

[Question] Does this mean that Somalia will boycott all the activities of the organization during its current session?

[Answer] We pray to God that the chairmanship of the new session will not be assigned to al-Qadhdhafi. If al-Qadhdhafi becomes the chairman this will be regrettable and will harm the Arab-African cooperation. Al-Qadhdhafi is the "disease" that afflicts Arab-African cooperation. He is also a disease because he hates the Arabs.

[Question] What is your opinion concerning the attempt of the African foreign ministers who met in Tripoli to convene the summit conference without a preparatory meeting or without quorum and their attempt to come up with resolutions?

[Answer] This is a deviation from logic. It is even the "law of the jungle."

The OAU has a pact and a system that have to be followed. Without this framework, it is not possible that anyone will accept what is going on in Libya because each OAU member has its recognized right and everything has to proceed according to a sensible system. Anything contrary to this is unacceptable.

[Question] There is a suggestion calling for an emergency summit conference to which all leaders will be invited in order to get out of the current OAU crisis; what is your opinion?

[Answer] If the majority agree Somalia will not refuse to attend such an emergency conference, but there is one condition, that it should be held somewhere else other than Libya.

[Question] But don't you believe that the current situation of the organization threatens its future and will create divisions within it?

[Answer] There is no doubt about this. In my opinion the solution lies with the African leaders who must act quickly to get the OAU out of what it is in now by consulting each other. The solution also is that al-Qadhdhafi should not become the OAU chairman during this session and that the African states should not be subjected to his leadership.

[Question] Do you see that the Arab-African dialogue will succeed? And will this [dialogue] be revived by Egypt's return to the Arab rank?

[Answer] In fact there is no doubt that the Arab-African dialogue is rather necessary. It is in the interests of both sides because both Africa and the Arabs require it and because our circumstances as Arabs and Africans are similar.

As for Egypt, it is the Arab homeland. I believe it is necessary for Egypt to return to the Arab ranks as soon as possible. Egypt cannot remain outside our ranks because Egypt needs the Arabs and the Arabs need it. It has to assume its role whether on the African level or the Arab level.

INCURSION INTO SOUTHERN ANGOLA DEPLORED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 13 Aug 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

THE DEATH this week of 15 South African soldiers, who were killed when the helicopter in which they were flying to southern Angola was shot down, must have brought home to many the tragedy of this long-drawn-out war in Namibia.

It seems to us that people had even become used to the bulletins that reported the deaths of single — or, often, just a few — men on the border. The incidents were often looked at against the “kill rate” against the South West Africa People’s Organisation, and, based on that ratio, it seemed an almost “justifiable loss” — if we can call the loss of a life justifiable.

However, we believe that the whole sad episode must be looked at in its broader context. Those of us with a Christian commitment must see this tragedy in its proper perspective. Our sympathies must go out to those who have lost loved ones. But our thoughts must not only end within the borders of the Republic. We must think, too, of the thousands of other people — of all races — who have also lost their lives in this war.

This loss of life and limb started about 15 years ago, and it seems there is no end in sight — even though there has recently been talk of a “cease-fire”. We find it strange that, in the light of a possible solution, hostilities must be continuing.

We have said it before, and we believe it should be repeated here. We deplore violence of any kind against any people. We are not even thinking in terms of who is wrong or who is right. What is primary, however, is that this bloodletting must end — and soon.

We take the view that politicians who believe that violence is the last, and sometimes the only, resort for solving political problems are wrong. This view is particularly alive in today’s world.

Most people will laugh at the position that violence is not necessarily inevitable, or that it is not necessarily the only end to seemingly irreconcilable political positions.

We believe that that is a lazy view. If not, it is a particularly sordid one, to seek the easy way out of an impasse. The experience that we have is that it does not work.

Without even touching the moral aspects involved, we believe politicians, because they are professionals, should put more spade-work into their job. The resolution of most problems is not impossible, however intractable the contesting parties may be.

The problem, specifically, is complex, and the broader issues are not simple either. We are not trying to simplify both.

There is the classic view that violence intensifies when resolutions on the political level seem to be in sight. There are other views that unfortunately cannot be raised in this space.

The fact is that we deplore violence. We extend our sympathies to the families, not only of those young South African soldiers who lost their lives but all people who have been affected in one way or another by this terrible war.

CSO: 4700/1730

CHANGE IN DETENTION PROCEDURES PROPOSED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Aug 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

ANOTHER detainee has died in detention. This time a 21-year-old Black student who was found hanging by a strip of cell blanket at John Vorster Square.

He had allegedly made a confession and was due to appear in court yesterday.

The police have announced a full investigation.

Bearing in mind the tragedy of any detainee dying in detention and the terrible name this country has acquired over such deaths, one would have supposed that a foolproof system would have been devised by now to prevent these deaths.

Bear in mind that detainees are the most vulnerable of all prisoners.

Their interrogation, whatever methods are used, will psychologically unbalance some of them.

If they contemplate suicide — and we suppose there are some who may be driven by the circumstances in which they find themselves to consider taking their own lives — they must be prevented from carrying out their intentions.

And if their death is due to causes other than suicide, the system of detention and interrogation should have been such that the detainee could not be harmed, or his life endangered or lost, because of any act committed by any of his jailers.

We are saying that the death of a Biko, an Aggett, or any other detainee must be prevented if it is the last thing the police do.

For each death is another blot on the security system; each death is a blot on the country's good name.

We can thus only shake our head in amazement and sorrow that after the long history of deaths in detention — the latest is the 47th since 1953 (some tallies suggest the 53rd) and the 16th of a detainee found hanged in his cell — this can still happen.

The Minister of Police (now Law and Order), Mr Le Grange, assured Parliament a few hours before Dr Aggett's death that all "reasonable precautions" were taken to prevent any detainee hurting himself, or being hurt, or committing suicide.

The "reasonable precautions" are clearly not effective enough.

Mrs Helen Suzman says of the latest death: "No Ministerial assurances or so-called administrative precautions introduced in the last session of Parliament by the Internal Security Act can ever safeguard the life of a person held incommunicado and in solitary confinement."

It seems she is right.

But if there are going to be detentions — and the Government will not abandon the system — then let the whole process be revised, from recourse to the courts, to access to legal advisers, and finally to the introduction of the most stringent precautions to ensure that detainees are protected not only from being harmed, but from harming themselves, or committing suicide.

Nothing less will suffice.

OPPRESSIVE PASSBOOK LAWS DEVASTATE WOMEN'S LIVES

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 13 Aug 82 p 9

[Article by Sinnah Kunene in "Woman" column]

[Text]

**TWENTY-SIX** YEARS of bitterness, oppression, starvation and slavery of the black woman in South Africa — that sums up the pass laws governing the lives of black women today.

On August 9, 1956, 20 000 women of all races from all over South Africa, stood outside the Union Buildings in Pretoria with thumbs raised, in silent protest against the issuing of passes to black women.

Some with babies on their back, they gathered to present thousands of petitions to the then Prime Minister, Mr J G Strijdom.

The day is remembered with pride by women and organisations like the Federation of South African Women (Fedsaw), and has since been declared National Women's Day.

The petitions were aimed at saving African women from the degrading pass raids which often resulted in punishment and misery. They read: "Raids, arrests, loss of pay, long waits at the pass office, weeks in cells awaiting trial, forced farm labour — this is what the pass laws have brought to African men."

And as they predicted 26 years ago, black women now chew the bitter piece of the Government's influx control laws. Their cry for justice and dignity as their fundamental right has not been heard. To date, women are still in possession of the oblong shaped passbook they were issued with against their will.

Ms Judith Tsotetsi, a mother of four and two grandchildren, has no reason to share a smile

when she relates how the laws have governed her life.

Ignorantly, she is happy to be in possession of the reference book, which she believes, "is a good guardian." She will be able to be identified should she "get lost or die."

Aged 59, she was issued with a reference in Standerton many years ago, and has stayed in Johannesburg for more than 25 years. Ms Tsotetsi could have obtained the Section 10(i) (a) or (b) qualifications of the Group Areas Act, which could have declared her a Permanent Urban Resident (PUR).

But the influx laws have created slim chances for her to obtain the qualifications, as during her stay in the city, she should have registered with



one employer for at least ten years.

Not only is her future bleak, her dependents and the younger generation are the hardest hit. Since she has no home of her own (as even in her proclaimed "homeland", she has lost contact with her next of kin) the vicious circle of the pass laws will continue.

Her eldest daughter, aged 18, applied for a reference book in Standerton as well.

Ms. Tsoetsi's only sister also had to go to Standerton when she applied for one in 1970. The two had to sleep overnight at the Standerton Station as they have no relatives there. They had to report at the administrative offices early in the morning.

The Tsoetsis depend on piece jobs for survival. They may not get accommodation in the black townships, nor can they get employment as "unqualified persons." The employers would be risking a penalty of R500 or three months imprisonment.

The penalty is to be raised to R5 000 or 12 months jail, according to the new Black Persons Bill which will be presented to the 1983 session of Parliament.

The Black Sash, a voluntary organisation which aids people with influx laws problems, have many such cases.

Scores of women, many of them work-seekers from the homelands, have fallen prey to pass raids. And the new bill, which is seemingly a more restrictive structure of influx control, will bear no sympathy.

The black female domestic servant from the homelands has to be registered with one employer for a 12-month period. And according to the public relations officer for the Department of Co-operation and Development, the woman cannot work for other employers within the same period.

This means that the black servant is at the mercy of her employer. When the contract period has expired, the domestic servant has to re-apply

for another contract at her homeland's employment bureau.

Another section of black women whose spirits have been dampened by the pass laws are the wives of migrant labourers. For the past few years they have managed to spend a few days with their husbands (most of them hostel inmates) as sub-tenants in ghetto houses.

The new bill imposes severe penalties on people found without permission in an urban area between 10 pm and 5 am and on those who give them illegal accommodation.

In her summary on the bill, the president of the Black Sash, Ms Sheena Duncan states that it will serve to increase the dire poverty already existing in those areas.

Black women in the homelands flocked in scores to the city in search of food. And the rigid influx laws (which are implemented in the form of passbooks) "slam the door shut in the face of landless, rural people who have come to town to seek survival."

# FAILURE OF LEASEHOLD SYSTEM REPORTED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 28 Jul 82 p 23

[Article by Anthony Duigan: "The Breakthrough That Never Was"]

[Text]

Behind - the - scenes arguments over how and when to survey black townships — and more importantly, who pays — have flowed to and fro between Government officials and land surveyors for years.

In the process black home ownership has been logjammed. And like the old arguments over which profession is the most important, each side in the dispute has gone to lengths to defend its position and blame the other for the delay in implementing the 99-year leasehold scheme.

Several colliding factors caused the dispute.

- A survey of each stand on which a 99-year lease is to be registered is required by law — as it is for a stand on which freehold title is registered.

- Some administrators have been pushing to streamline the procedure in order to cut costs and speed up

the registration of leaseholds.

- Surveyors — backed up by the Surveyor General — have refused to "lower standards" for black townships, arguing that anything less than the proper survey would be disastrous for the black person's security of title.

- A lot of money is tied up in the survey of black stands. Surveyors want to be sure they get it.

Early last year the battle burst into the open when the Director-General of the Department of Co-operation and Development, Mr R J Raath, pointed to the surveyors' profession as

the party responsible for holding up the 99-year leasehold scheme because of the costs involved in conventional surveying.

The solution lay in "rudimentary" measuring of stands in black areas rather than costly surveys, he implied.

The surveyors retaliated. "If other countries envy our surveying system why on

earth should we wreck it with something inferior?" asked Mr G M Lourens, a member of the Central Council of Land Surveyors.

"Why can't the State finance surveying as part of the normal costs of infrastructure?" asked another surveyor.

"Certain officials feel the black home owner should bear the cost of the survey. Why then do they not expect him to bear all the costs of electrification, roads, sewerage and water reticulation? The fact is the cost of bulk surveys of black townships would be less than one percent of the total cost of services."

Mr Len Course, chairman of the Central Council, bemoaned opportunities lost. "When the State began establishing black townships in white areas 25 years ago, surveyors tried to persuade the authorities to have them properly surveyed because it was obvious to us that some form of title would eventually have to be provided," he said.

"But this was politically unacceptable at the time and was not done."

According to surveyors interviewed, the first draft regulations concerning the 99-year leasehold scheme completely overlooked the survey profession and decided that for the registration of leases stands in black areas would simply have to be demarcated by beacons.

No provision was made for plans with proper mathematical data as is the case for property in white areas.

This would have created a vastly inferior property title resulting in the whole 99-year leasehold scheme being discredited in the eyes of black property owners and financial institutions, the surveyors said.

"Fortunately the land survey profession discovered this in time to persuade the officials to reconsider," Mr Course said.

Four years ago the survey profession suggested to the Government that Soweto, which contained the largest number of unsurveyed stands anywhere, be surveyed by aerial photography.

This was turned down by "certain officials who today blame the survey profession for delays in the 99-year leaseholds", says one Pretoria surveyor.

Soon after Mr John Knoetze took over as chairman of the West Rand Administration Board in 1980 he began pushing for an aerial survey of Soweto.

Surveying properties individually as and when residents applied for leasehold would cost up to R500 a stand which would have to be paid by the householder, he said.

Besides the cost (at least R20 million for Soweto alone) it would take many years to survey by this method. The way out was bulk surveys by air at a cost of about R50 a stand, he said.

Nothing new in this proposal. In fact, just what the surveyors ordered. But there were still problems.

The profession believed it should control the surveying of Soweto to ensure the job was done properly — and work shared out fairly among surveyors.

Wrab officials believed it could best be done through their own consultant planning and apportioning the job. "We felt we were quite within our rights to handle things this way and believe it is cheaper," said one senior Wrab official.

Central Council member Mr Lourens disagreed: "I was made to understand that the Central Council would undertake the planning and organising of the work."

But it is the money that talks. Wrab, putting up R4 million from the R160 million overseas loan raised for improving services in greater Soweto, used the surveyors' argument: bulk aerial surveys can now be carried out with the money lent for Soweto's infrastructure.

Some surveyors are smarting at what they

believe is a go-slow attitude by Soweto which, they believe, should be throwing in its lot with other black areas.

On the other hand, points out one surveyor: "We won the war to defend the principles on which South Africa's system of land title is based — cadastral surveys, the system of measurement which covers the position, dimensions, extent and unique designation of every piece of property registered."

At a meeting of the Transvaal Institute of Land Surveyors recently it was pointed out that boundary disputes in South Africa are rare because of this cadastral survey system. This is not the case in other countries such as the United States and Britain which do not have this system.

"I have not heard of more than half a dozen cases that reached the courts during the last 30 years," said Mr Course. "Compare this with the situation in the United States where the Department of Forestry alone is faced right now with 90 000 cases involving boundary disputes to the extent of 110 million dollars."

"It is customary in the United States to take out title insurance to compensate yourself in the event of someone turning up with a better claim to ownership of what you thought was your land."

"This title insurance is unheard of in South Africa and unnecessary because of the rarity of boundary disputes in our excellent system."

# CABINET APPROVES LEASEHOLD PLAN

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 13 Aug 82 p 3

[Text]

**THE CABINET** had approved new measures to overcome one of the major hurdles blocking the 99-year-leasehold scheme for blacks, the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof, said yesterday.

Speaking at a Unisa business-leadership seminar in Pretoria, he said: "Many towns where the leasehold scheme applies or large portions of such towns have not been surveyed. The ad hoc approach of doing the work has not been satisfactory.

"The lack of surveyed sites and the high cost of surveying have stood in

the way of the leasehold system."

He said the Steyn Committee had made recommendations to speed up the leasehold system's implementation.

These recommendations had been approved by the Cabinet and were now effective.

It was estimated, he said, that there were about 370 000 residential stands (excluding Soweto) that had to be surveyed.

The view that the cost of surveying should be borne by the purchaser had been accepted, he said.

"It is intended to seek

the co-operation of all black local authorities concerned as it has such great benefits," he said.

"Even if a person gets a leasehold right on a stand with no building on it, there are schemes to help people finance housing."

"The survey programme will take five to six years to complete and the Government has agreed to provide about R28-million for the work done," Dr Koornhof said.

He said the survey cost would average about R65 per stand.

A survey programme for Soweto has also been drawn up.

CSO: 4700/1730

# LATSKY RAPS NP POLICY GUIDELINES

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Aug 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

**DR Servaas Latsky, the Transvaal Nationalist MEC responsible for hospital services, yesterday described an invitation by the Transvaal NP executive for him to meet the Prime Minister to discuss his reservations about the NP's new policy guidelines as "senseless."**

The Transvaal NP executive and Dr Latsky yesterday discussed at length his public standpoint at the NP's federal congress in Bloemfontein, where he seriously questioned some of the Prime Minister's new policy guidelines. It is understood Dr Latsky stuck to his guns.

The executive has the power to expel any member from the party.

As the federal congress does not have the power to take any binding decisions it cannot be said that Dr Latsky has resisted party decisions.

Dr Latsky did not want to react to questions The Citizen asked

him yesterday on whether he would repeat his controversial views at the Transvaal NP congress early next month.

But he made no secret of it that he stood by everything he had said before.

Asked to comment on the executive's request to meet the NP's Transvaal leader, Mr F W de Klerk, and the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, on his problems he said: "I think it is senseless, but I will consider it."

This reaction was considered in NP circles as a clear indication that he is on his way out of the National Party.

It is now accepted that he will use the platform of the Transvaal congress to defect from the party.

Should Dr Latsky move to the Conservative Party, it is likely he will become the first MEC to be removed from his position by a

regulation accepted by Parliament this year.

Mr De Klerk said in a statement yesterday his executive had accepted the resignations from the National Party of Mr Dries Bruwer, MPC for Lydenburg, and of Mr Willie Pistorius, MPC for Standerton.

The executive called upon these two defecting office-bearers, who have now joined the CP, to resign their seats, "to which they were elected as representatives of the National Party".

Mr De Klerk held his first "father and son camp" at the Hartbeespoort-dam last weekend in his capacity as Transvaal leader.

A spokesman who attended described it as "extremely successful".

The camp is held annually by the Transvaal NP to give youths and their fathers the opportunity to discuss political matters with top politicians.

GOVERNMENT PLANS TO STREAMLINE LABOR DISPUTE MACHINERY

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 13 Aug 82 p 1

[Text]

**NEW legislation aimed at streamlining the machinery for settling labour disputes has been announced by the Minister of Manpower, Mr Fanie Botha.**

The proposed legislation is to be published in the Government Gazette today.

The main thrust will be:

- An amendment to existing legislation to allow labour organisations, including unregistered trade unions and unregistered employers' organisations, access to machinery to settle disputes.

- A speeding up of conciliatory procedures to resolve disputes that can disrupt the economy of the country.

The draft Labour Re-

lations Amendment Bill was being published for general information and comment from all interested parties. Mr Botha told a Press conference in Pretoria yesterday.

At present, members of unregistered trade unions or employers' organisations could apply for a conciliation board in their own right, but the union or organisation itself was barred from doing so.

The proposed amendment made provision for an unregistered union or employers' organisation to represent its members under its own name on a conciliation board, the Minister said.

"It is proposed in the interest of maintaining sound labour relations and promoting harmonious relations between employees and employers," he said.



## COURT TOLD OF STRIKES AS AN ANC WEAPON

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Aug 82 p 3

[Text]

THE forces to be employed in the pressuring and the overthrow of the apartheid regime — the South African Government — were the shop and factory employees terror trial Trade Unionist Mr Alan Morris Fine, told the Johannesburg Regional Court yesterday.

Mr Fine has pleaded not guilty to charges under the Terrorism Act, namely, that by associating himself with the South African Congress of Trade Unions, which was aligned with the African National Congress, he was sympathetic to and furthered the aims of the ANC.

These were to bring about a change in the Republic in the social, economic and political systems by means of crippling or prejudicing industry or undertakings generally.

Mr Fine told the court that while he was aware that both SACTU and the ANC were signatories to the revolutionary alliance, he felt that the extent of their working together was no more than mutual moral support.

He picked out various issues of "Workers Unity", a SACTU publication, which he said he had read and from which the prosecutor read: "When the ANC

was banned by the regime in 1960 SACTU assumed a greater responsibility in the fight for liberation."

From another issue the prosecutor read: "The general poverty of the masses is increasing and the only way out is to organise and prepare our forces for the overthrow of the apartheid regime."

"The ANC fully recognises the vital role of SACTU in the liberation struggle — we shall always maintain our alliance which is a sort of strength for both our organisations."

When asked to explain some of this, Mr Fine said the apartheid regime was the South African Government and the forces that would be used to pressure it were those working in the shops and factories of South Africa. And the way to put pressure on the Government was to strike.

The prosecutor also pointed out that various issues of Workers Unity dealt with issues which the accused said he had reported on to a colleague in Botswana.

Workers Unity dealt with how workers should react to the Wiehahn Commission long before the commission was made known.

Mr Fine conceded it was probable that Mr Marius Schoon, the husband of the person to whom he gave information on labour matters in South Africa, was a member of the banned ANC.

He was usually present when he (Fine) gave verbal reports to his wife Jeanette on developments in the SA labour field. Mr Fine conceded he did not ask her husband to leave the room.

"So you didn't mind conveying your information to an ANC official as well?" asked the prosecutor. Mr Fine replied: "I certainly would not have liked it if he used it (the information) for the ANC but I have no reason to believe that he did."

Mr Fine admitted that he did not take any steps to ensure that his information was not used by the ANC and he conceded: "I'm sure that the ANC is interested in the labour field in South Africa as in any other political organisation."

It is also conceded by Mr Fine that what he knew of SACTU had come from Jeanette Schoon. The prosecution has suggested she misled him as to SACTU's aims.

The trial continues today before Mr W Roasch.

SHOCK AWAITS SOWETO AGED

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 13 Aug 82 p 4

[Article by Len Maseko]

[Text]

**HUNDREDS** of Soweto residents who bought insurance policies from a black-owned Johannesburg company, are in for a shock — they are as good as not being insured.

If the insured person or members of their families die, they would only be liable to R24 or less for funeral expenses — a far cry from the coffin and hearse, the Safrikan Association promised its clients.

But this shock disclosure, according to the company's general manager Mr S Robinson, will not affect people who have increased their premiums. He said all clients had been approached to improve their premiums but most had been reluctant to do so.

Before Safrikan Association was taken over from blacks by a leading insurance group in 1971, it had offered R24 towards funeral expenses for a monthly premium of 25 cents. With the cost of living biting hard, the company decided to increase its premiums soon after the takeover and its benefits rose to a maximum of R1 000.

Many people — mostly pensioners who used to stay in Sophiatown where the company was started — are still continuing to pay their 25-cent premiums unaware that this will not cover funeral costs.

The whole saga came into the open last week when a family of an Orlando East pensioner

was told they would receive only R24 towards her burial costs. According to the family, Mrs Elizabeth Masimong (83) had been paying her premiums since 1937, and had also paid in advance up to January next year.

Mr Robinson said: "This is a problem we've been trying unsuccessfully to solve. These people have ignored our notices that they should improve their premiums. It is costing our company a lot of money to cover their 25-cent premiums. We can't even tell these people to stop paying their premiums because this is against insurance laws. We are not allowed to give them their money back."

UNSKILLED WORKERS FACE HARD TIMES

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 29 Jul 82 p 2

[Text] Unskilled workers in South Africa are going to bear the brunt of unemployment in the economic recession.

This gloomy prediction is made in the second quarterly economic opinion survey conducted by the University of Stellenbosch's Bureau for Economic Research.

The survey based its conclusion on more than 1800 questionnaires completed by businessmen. It shows that South African firms are opting for capital intensive production methods rather than for labour intensive measures.

Economic growth is likely to continue to drop and because of this, unemployment among unskilled workers is likely to increase, the report says.

Daily retrenchments of unskilled or semi-skilled workers bear out these views.

Assistance

The Johannesburg offices of the Metal and Allied Workers' Union this week saw groups of recently retrenched workers looking for assistance.

Transvaal branch secretary of the union Mr Moses Mayekiso said retrenchment often occurred at companies where there was no union presence.

Mawu has formal and informal retrenchment agreements with companies where it has members.

The union is affiliated to the Federation of South African Trade Unions which has issued policy statements on retrenchments.

Its guidelines include advance notice to unions of any retrenchments, compensatory payments to retrenched workers and the all-important principle of "last in, first out."

CSO: 4700/1731

HEALTH OFFICIAL ON SITUATION IN GAZANKULU

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 13 Aug 82 p 11

[Article by Alinah Dubel]

[Text]

THE Department of Health in Gazankulu has denied reports that its people will fall victim to diseases bred by the poverty, overcrowding and malnutrition in the area.

This denial stems from reports that the polio epidemic in the north eastern Transvaal, was complicated by a massive hunger problem and that the majority of children in the area suffered from malnutrition and under-nutrition, which makes them extremely susceptible to all kinds of diseases.

Dr J Roos, secretary of health in Gazankulu, said the reports about the area being hunger-

stricken were untrue and distorted.

"Conditions in Gazankulu have never been as bad as were reported in newspapers. Facts were distorted and we haven't found it necessary to provide people with food because they are being taught how to utilise food," Dr Roos said.

Asked what the poor people would benefit

from knowing about food-utilisation when they could not afford some of the things recommended, Dr Roos reacted and said: "Not in Gazankulu."

"We've never had cases of people not being able to afford food in our area. But I feel if we encounter such problems, such people would have to be provided," Dr Roos said.

CSO: 4700/1730

LACK OF ROAD RESEARCH FUNDS SLAMMED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Aug 82 p 12

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

**SPEAKERS** at the International Transportation Convention in Pretoria yesterday slammed the "inadequate" expenditure and lack of co-ordination in transport research in South Africa.

Three speakers told the conference that the management of the country's present road research programmes "leaves something to be desired."

Comparisons of road research in South Africa and America were made by Mr T C Mackey, assistant chief engineer, metropolitan transport planning, Mr P G Fanner, assistant chief engineer — research and development, of the Department of Transport and Mr R I Jackson, director of a firm of transportation consultants.

They said South Africa spent less than R6.5-million a year on transport research and advocated a more commercial approach to the subject.

Almost all local transport research was

carried out by state or state-aided bodies.

The National Institute for Transport and Road Research (NITRR) did the bulk of local transport research, with a total budget of about R5-million a year — or about 2 percent of the country's total research and road development expenditure of about R225-million.

The SA Transport Services spent about R1-million a year, the universities about R300 000 and consulting engineers possibly 1 percent of their revenue on their own research.

Management of the programme was unsatisfactory, they said.

NITRR projects were controlled only by the institute's sponsors while SA Transport Services controlled their own programmes without reference to others.

The NITRR and the Department of Transport had no real control over what was proposed for research projects.

In contrast, they said, Americans had a strong organisation controlling and co-ordinating research.

A LACK of common training standards is hamstringing South Africa's road transport industry — and it is estimated that slightly more than half the country's bus transport managers have received formal training.

The chief director of land transport of the Department of Transport, Mr R A F Smith, yesterday called for the Establishment of a Road Transport Industry Training Board to co-ordinate, streamline and make training methods more efficient.

The opening speaker at the International Transportation Convention, which started in Pretoria yesterday, Mr Smith said a training fund should be established to:

- Ensure an adequate supply of properly trained men and women at all levels and in all trades in the transport industry;
- Improve the quality and efficiency of industrial training, and to encourage research into improving industrial training; and

- Provide incentives to employers in the industry by way of grants, subsidies, bounties or other financial measures to educate and train employees.

Mr Smith said inadequate training in the industry was a major problem.

In 1980, there were 800 000 commercial vehicles and 25 000 buses in the Republic, manned by about 2.5-million people.

In a sample survey it was found that only 52 percent of bus transport managers had received any formal training in the field.

At present, operating manpower was trained by the larger undertakings at their own expense and was then spread throughout the industry by means of wage differentials.

The large companies trained staff, and the smaller companies then enticed the trained employees to join their firms.



## DEGENAAR BOOK ON AFRIKANERDOM REVIEWED

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 2 Aug 82 p 14

[Book Review by Carina le Grange: "Afrikaner Youth and a Moral Crisis"]

[Text]

From a winter season of Afrikaner congresses came the voice of political philosopher Professor Johan Degenaar, presenting a ravaged Afrikanerdom with a new choice of Afrikanerskap.

Beyond the verligte Afrikaner lies the new morally critical Afrikaner, spawned in Stellenbosch which is not only the home of the liberal Afrikaner tradition but which also produced many of Afrikanerdom's political leaders.

Not yet recovered from the formal split in the National Party earlier this year, and still reeling under the challenge by 123 ministers of the Nederdunts Gereformeerde Kerk to the synod to face realistic issues, Professor Degenaar's concept of the new Afrikaner has sparked off an open and fierce feud between leading Afrikaner intellectuals.

His latest book of essays, *Keuse vir die Afrikaner*, on which the address he delivered at the Political Students' conference

was based, and which turned the cold war between establishment verligtes and dissident reformists into a blazing battle, was published last week.

In the first section he sets out the arguments and rationale for critical Afrikanerskap and debunks verligte Afrikaner policy. In doing so, he also involves the work and writings of some of his allies.

It is an impressive group of intellectuals, all from Stellenbosch, who threw down the gauntlet, claiming the right to an Afrikanerskap which rejects and dissociates from Afrikaner political power. Professors Jacques Kriel, André du Toit, Hermann Giliomee and Nico Smith.

The new development has already been welcomed by many concerned South Africans, but the most encouraging factor that emerges from Professor Degenaar's book might well be that it resulted from his discussions with Afrikaner youth experiencing a moral

crisis with regard to Afrikanerskap.

These young Afrikaners, concerned about Afrikaner culture, are questioning the identification of that culture with Afrikaner nationalism, apartheid and white supremacy.

Finding themselves in this crisis, they are disappointed with Afrikaner leadership. This is due primarily to these leaders — including the verligte leaders — being bound to the nationalistic way of thought and the fact that Afrikaner political power is seen as a prerequisite for the preservation of the Afrikaner culture.

And to illustrate the schism that has already developed between the younger generation and older generations of Afrikaners, Professor Degenaar points to differences in reaction to the controversy which surrounded Elsa Joubert's novel "Poppie Nongena" and to his two previous publications, "Moraliteit en Politiek" and "Voort-

bestaan en Geretig-  
heid."

The controversy around "Poppie Nongena" led to the important insight that nationalistic Afrikaners did not have the sole prerogative to Afrikanerskap and which allowed for the significant choice between Afrikaner culture and Afrikaner power by some young Afrikaners.

It is this distinction, which underlies Professor Degenaar's concept of the morally critical Afrikaner. The critical Afrikaner distances himself from and rejects Afrikaner power as being inevitably and irrevocably linked with his Afrikanerskap.

The critical Afrikaner has no wish to alienate himself from Afrikanerskap. He claims his right to be part of Afrikaner culture but opposes the inevitable injustice that goes hand in hand with

the preservation of traditional Afrikanerskap.

Following historians Hermann Gillomee and Andre du Toit's conclusions in their latest studies, this dissident view of Afrikanerskap furthermore allows the critical Afrikaner to interpret his past anew, and reject the nationalistic projection on his history, says Professor Degenaar.

The dissident can identify with Afrikanerskap, he says, in that he shares the guilt for political injustice perpetrated in his name with regard to black, coloured people and Indians over a long period.

Professor Degenaar's much publicised attack on the verligte Afrikaner as an obstacle to peaceful fundamental change, which preceded his book, rests on his view of verligtheid as a tool used by the

power Afrikaner-Broederbond to create a more favourable and better image of Afrikanerskap and its power.

Verligte Afrikaners, he says, attempt to entrench, justify and stabilise the Afrikaner power structure by selling the same (apartheid) policy packaged differently. All we need is a super-PRO job. He echoes Professor Kriel in response to Dr Willem de Klerk's statement that the marketing of the Afrikaner's policy needs critical attention.

Traditional verligte Afrikanerskap also negates the possibility of eradicating racial hatred as a structural element of the Southern African society, according to Professor Degenaar.

\* *Keuse vir die Afrikaner*, by J J Degenaar (Taurus, P O Box 85218, Emmarentia, R5,90).

DETAILS ON 'INNOVATIVE' BOPHUTHATSWANA UNIVERSITY GIVEN

Johannesburg THE STAR in English 27 Jul 82 p 21

[Article: "A University Takes Root in the Veld"]

[Text]

In the shape of a squat concrete pyramid, the University of Bophuthatswana rises out of the flat unyielding Mmabatho veld, an outpost in education.

The dusty silence is broken by the Setswana strains of "Radio Bop, the station with a mind of its own" — a popular reminder that apartheid has no place in this excised piece of South Africa, this university.

The foundations for an autonomous, open university with its roots in the community were laid by the people of Bophuthatswana more than 20 years ago.

Despite their impoverished state and limited resources, the Tswanas contributed R100 000 towards the establishment of their own open university, but it was not until independence in 1977 that the dreams and plans could be put into practice.

Even then, it took a further three years before the official launch of UniBo under the guidance of the first rector, Dr Jacques Kriel.

Three years on, and the reins are now in the hands of Professor John Makhene, the university's first vice-chancellor. "I've really inherited a colossal task," he said smiling broadly on his first day in office last week.

Seemingly undaunted by the prospect, Professor Makhene nonetheless has an unenviable role — to maintain the pioneering course of the university and expand its facilities with limited funds.

"Education is not enjoying a high priority at the moment in Bophuthatswana. Really one cannot blame the government. They are in a constant state of conflict — either they provide the money to create an infrastructure and jobs for people, or they spend the money on education.

"At the moment they are more worried about creating jobs."

But whatever the financial flow, Professor Makhene sets his ideals high: to ensure the university does not become the academic ivory tower — remote from the community, and secondly to develop the African character of UniBo.

As an "institution-in-evolution" UniBo has already committed itself to respond to the changing needs of the Batswana people and the country, and to contribute to the development of the society.

This is reflected in the compulsory courses of development studies, basic English, basic maths and communication and study skills for all first-year students.

UniBo has also devised a study-service programme to give the students the opportunity to practise what they have learned, and to maintain close bonds with the community at large.

For six to eight weeks a year, each student goes into his home environment and completes an assignment "in the field."

According to Professor Makhene the latter is extremely important. "Most of our black parents think that because their children have entered university, they MUST pass. Previously they had little understanding of how the university operates or what their children do. Most would also like their children to become teachers and doctors — purely because they have never been exposed to the 'models' of black engineers to take one example."

UniBo also experiences a problem with matric results as a determinant for university entrance. "These results are extremely unreliable — especially

when there are leaks. We find it necessary to examine the student's entire school record for admission."

Although the system might seem stringent, UniBo is bursting at the seams with more than 1000 students, and hundreds were turned away this year. Fees are R500 a year for live-in students and R450 for tuition.

But what is the essence of UniBo's unique character?

"To educate young people to be independent, to help to contribute to the development of their society. Also the attitude of the staff towards the students — not spoon-feeding them but encouraging them to be independent," says Professor Makhene.

So far the university has successfully pursued these objectives, with three schools situ-

ated on the major campus at Mmabatho, a School of Agriculture in its infancy at Taung, and a School of Technology at Garankuwa on the drawing board.

As an umbrella body for all tertiary institutions in the country, UniBo is acting as a catalyst within its own society and Southern Africa.

The academic standards have been lauded by academics from Southern Africa's major universities and other African countries are looking to the fledgling university as a model for the future.

In the words of a leading African academic, Professor J M Yesufu: "The truly African university must be one that draws its inspiration from its environment, not a transplanted tree, but growing from a seed that is planted and nurtured in the African soil."

## BRIEFS

GERMISTON VOTE--More than 1 000 votes--895 postal votes and 197 special votes--had already been cast in the crucial Germiston District provincial by-election by yesterday afternoon. The postal votes, except for 77 claimed by the Hertigte Nasionale Party, were at this stage more or less evenly divided between the National Party and the Conservative party. The HNP was, however, unexpectedly in the lead with special votes, claiming 102. Most of the remaining 95 came from Conservative Party supporters. Postal voting, for voters who will be away from the constituency on polling day, closes on Friday. Special voting for voters such as policemen, railwaymen and nurses who will not be away, but will be unable because of their work to get to a polling booth, closes on August 16. There are 15 624 eligible voters in the Germiston District constituency. Polling takes place on August 18. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Aug 82 p 9]

ZULU CHURCH DISPUTE--Warring members of a Zulu tribal church were urged on Wednesday by Mr Justice Leon in the Supreme Court, Durban, to end a six-year-old leadership dispute. A member of the KwaZulu cabinet, Chief Mzonjani Ngcobo, has brought a R30 000 damages defamation claim against Mr Londa Shembe, leader of one faction, and Mr Michael Green, editor of the Daily News, after a report in the Daily News. The chief alleges the report implied he had encouraged an ambush on a pilgrimage. The trial was adjourned to November. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 13 Aug 82 p 3]

BUTHELEZI EXCLUDED--A row is brewing in Natal between Inkatha and the Luthuli Memorial Committee over the committee's refusal to invite Chief Gatsha Buthelezi to a service on Sunday to commemorate the 19th anniversary of Chief Albert Luthuli's death. The service, scheduled for August 1 at Groutville, Chief Luthuli's home town, was postponed to August 15 and the venue was changed to Durban because of objections raised by Chief Buthelezi's supporters over his exclusion in the programme of speakers. According to Mr Arthur Gumede, a member of the Luthuli Memorial Committee, no formal invitation had been sent to anybody to attend the service. "Fearing the likelihood of a division in the community and that an unpleasant situation might crop up, we decided to change the date and the venue to this weekend in Durban." [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 13 Aug 82 p 3]



**FORT HARE STUDENTS**--The case in which 1 800 expelled Fort Hare students are seeking an interdict against their dismissal was yesterday postponed in the Ciskei Supreme Court to August 18. Meanwhile, university authorities yesterday denied allegations that the 1 500 students remaining on the campus were being harassed. Everyone on campus was issued with new identification cards after the unrest which they are required to carry at all times and produce on request. [Text] [Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 13 Aug 82 p 2]

**WORK PERMIT REFUSALS**--Despite the chronic shortage of skilled manpower in South Africa the Johannesburg office of the Department of Internal Affairs regularly turns down work permit applications, personnel agents say. Several said it was better to go apply directly to the department's head office in Pretoria than to the Johannesburg office. One personnel agent said he knew of overseas women who had applied for permits and been reduced to tears during interviews at the department. But Mr Sarel Cilliers, the regional representative in Johannesburg, said no more than 10 percent of applications at his office were refused. Permits were granted on merit with the primary criterion being whether it was in the national interest. He insisted that he or another department official interviewed applicants personally. A personnel agency spokesman said the Pretoria head office did not insist on personal interviews. Examples of applications refused included: --A Hollander who had an executive position with a department store. He had to return home. --An English girl with 10 "O" level matric passes who had found a position as a manageress. --A qualified secretary from Britain who wanted to work for the personnel agency. A bitter New Zealander who returned home this week after being refused a permit said he had obtained one in London before coming to South Africa to work as a dress designer. The permit lapsed when the company went insolvent and he applied for another to join a new firm. After two interviews with Mr Cilliers it was turned down, he said. Most applicants who are refused come to South Africa as tourists, then decide to stay on. However, the majority of work permit applications are handled by South African embassies abroad when people apply to immigrate. Last year South Africa showed a healthy immigrant gain. In January, 593 skilled immigrants arrived while only 84 skilled people left the country. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 29 Jul 82 p 14]

**CENSUS COUNT**--The first of three preliminary reports on the 1980 census was released in Pretoria yesterday and shows there are 24 885 960 people in the country. This figure excludes Transkei, Vanda and Bophuthatswana. The figure includes 16,9 million blacks, 4,5 million whites, 2,6 million coloureds and 821 320 Indians. Of those, 18 million lived in the so-called "white" areas while 6,8 million resided in the black national states. The report represents a five percent sample of the census returns gathered in 1980. A complete census report is only expected next year. In geographical breakdown of the population the following figures emerge: --There were 8,3 million people in the Transvaal (5,6 million blacks, 2,3 million whites, 228,220 coloureds and 115 560 Indians). --Johannesburg had a population of 703 980 (442 060 whites, 111 240 blacks, 97 840 coloureds and 52 840 Indians). Soweto was listed separately with a population of 868 580 of which 866 660 were blacks. --Pretoria had a population of 435 100 (351 120 whites, 55 040



blacks, 14 680 coloureds and 14 260 Indians). --The Cape Province showed a total population of 5 million, including 1,2 million whites, 1,5 million blacks, 2,2 million coloureds and 32 120 Indians. --Natal had a total population of 2,6 million of which 1,3 million were blacks, 561 860 whites, 91 020 coloureds and 665 340 Indians. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 30 Jul 82 p 3]

CSO: 4700/1731

TOGO

BRIEFS

NIGERIAN PRESIDENTIAL ENVOY--A 6-man Nigerian delegation led by Ibrahim Gasau, the minister of industries, was received this morning in audience by Gen Gnassingbe Eyedema, the founding chairman of the Togolese People's Rally, president of the republic. The delegation, which arrived in Lome yesterday evening, brought a message from President Shehu Shagari to President Eyadema. Kwassive Kpetigo, a member of the Central Committee and minister of industries and state enterprises, accompanied the delegation to the Presidential Palace this morning. After the audience with the head of state, Mr Gasau, the Nigerian minister of industries, made a statement to the press. [Begin recording in English fading into French translation] The topics we discussed are related to methods of further promoting mutual cooperation between Togo and Nigeria. Cooperation is being strengthened in the economic field. You know that for years now Nigeria and Togo have been two sister countries, therefore the two heads of state and presidents of these two countries are very close friends. Thus we deem it proper to strengthen economic cooperation for the good of these two countries and their peoples. [end recording.] [Text] [AB122040 Lome Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 12 Aug 82]

CSO: 4719/1281

KAUNDA NOTES ACHIEVEMENTS OF HIS MEETING WITH BOTHA

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 7 Aug 82 p 1

[Article by Godfrey Malama]

[Excerpt]

PRESIDENT Kaunda revealed here yesterday that three African National Congress (ANC) freedom fighters who were to be executed recently had been pardoned after his meeting with South African Prime Minister Pieter Botha.

Dr Kaunda told Mr Randall Robinson, a member of the black caucus of the United States Congress, that this was one of the achievements that could be attributed to his April 30 meeting with Mr Botha.

The President's disclosure was prompted by severe criticism in some quarters some of which implied that the Kaunda /Botha meeting achieved nothing.

The President maintained that it was necessary to meet the South African Premier, but declined to say other requests which the Zambian government made to the Pretoria regime.

"Other requests which we made are being considered. It would be wrong for me to disclose the other requests we made," he said.

But he stated that no bilateral issues were discussed at the April meeting on no-man's land on the border between South Africa and Botswana.

He said the decision to meet Mr Botha was made purely because of "a sincere and honest desire" to achieve peace in the region and thereby avert a holocaust which he predicted would take place in five year's time if the regime continued to be intransigent.

CSO: 4700/1729

PRIME MINISTER GIVES DETAILS ON EXISTING BORDER DISPUTES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Aug 82 p 1

[Text]

PRIME Minister Mundia yesterday said Zambia's negotiations over border disputes with Malawi had been considerably weakened by some Zambians who refused to move from territory that was clearly in Malawi.

Mr Mundia said this in Parliament during a question and answer session on what measures the Government was taking to resolve existing border disputes.

He was specifically referring to a point or order raised by Member of Parliament for Kapoche Rev Ben Zulu who wondered whether the Government was in order to be inactive while Zambians were being squeezed from all directions.

The premier said people in Mr Zulu's constituency were among those resisting moves to vacate Malawian territory.

There were certain portions of land which Malawi agreed were in Zambian territory and had moved her nationals from such land. Zambia too had withdrawn some of her people

from land that lay in Malawi.

He appealed to those villagers now resisting to move to cooperate with the Government and give it a free-hand in negotiations.

He cautioned MPs to be careful when referring to border disputes.

Some MPs spoke carelessly and observed that while he knew that in these times members had their eyes on their voters, they should not endanger national security in trying to woo votes.

He said countries in Southern Africa were, as a group, drawing measures to eliminate border conflicts.

Earlier Mr Zulu had told the House that while one country had planted its national flag on Zambian soil, another had set up offices of a branch of its political party and was claiming a church that was on Zambian soil.

Mr Mundia said while he knew of the flag post on Zambian soil, he had no information regarding the other two allegations made by Mr Zulu.

PARTY TEAM OF EXPERTS TO WORK OUT SOLUTIONS TO ECONOMIC PROBLEMS

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 8 Aug 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Party has appointed a high-powered team of experts to draw a strategy aimed at saving the economy.

In an interview Member of the Central Committee and Chairman of the Economic and Finance Sub-Committee Mr Elijah Mudenda said talks were going on between the Government and international financial institutions such as the IMF on the country's economy.

Mr Mudenda could not say whether Zambia would devalue the Kwacha in a last ditch effort to save the economy from ruins.

He described devaluation as a "sensitive issue" but added that the Party and its Government was making concerted efforts to restructure the economy.

The Party was aware that employment opportunities were "shrinking" because of the recession.

According to the 1982 annual plan of the Third National Development Plan tabled in Parliament this week, nearly 1.4 million people are out of

employment out of a reported labour force of 1.8 million.

Mr Mudenda said the impact of unemployment was difficult to estimate as figures only reflected those in modern wage-paid employment.

Efforts were being made to improve the situation.

"The Party and its Government has thought about the problems and its first task is to restructure the manufacturing industry in as a short a time as possible."

The Party had appointed experts who would work out solutions to the problems. The experts, whom he did not name, would have the task of looking at more than 300 industries and determining the effect of each one of the economy.

After this the experts would compile a list of each industry in order of priority

CSO: 4700/1729

WORLD BANK WARNS GOVERNMENT TO RELEASE EDUCATIONAL PROJECTS FUNDS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Aug 82 p 1

[Text]

THE World Bank has warned that unless the Government releases funds for the educational maintenance programme all projects will be terminated.

In a quarterly progress report tabled in Parliament, the Zambia World Bank education projects unit regretted that the position regarding counterpart funds continued to be bad.

"It has been virtually impossible to get any funds out of the Ministry of Finance."

As a result the secondary schools maintenance programme has been reduced and unless funds are allocated all projects will be terminated.

It is clear that sufficient funds to complete the primary school programme will not be allocated.

"The remaining seven schools will, therefore not be tendered. Instead we will concentrate on completing the five schools under construction with the available funds."

The report notes that allocation for 1982 has been reduced to K1,241,000 while the estimated expenditure is K1,741,000 for this year.

"In addition the Ministry of Finance is not releasing funds regularly. The programme has therefore been reduced with immediate

effect and may be further reduced unless the financial position improves."

Procurement of spare parts and materials from abroad is not affected by the lack of counterpart funds since payments are made directly from the World Bank.

On Kamwala Secondary School, the report says 80 per cent of the work has been completed.

On the primary school programme, the unit notes that only K1,860,000 has been allocated in the 1982 budget for the project as opposed to an estimate of K4,995,000 to complete the scheme.

"The present allocation is only sufficient to complete two on-going contracts.

"The World Bank was informed about the situation when negotiations for the fifth education project took place in Washington in March."

Final accounts have been agreed for all farm institutes and farmers training centres contracts.

The proposed project for the fifth education project consists of the construction of 11 new junior secondary schools, eight to be financed by the World Bank and three by the African Development Bank.

A maintenance programme is included. Negotiations for the ADB component are expected to be held in Abidjan, Ivory Coast this year.

CSO: 4700/1729



## GOVERNMENT AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT

Lusaka SUNDAY TIMES in English 8 Aug 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Government will invest nearly K80 million into the agricultural sector in 1982.

According to the Third National Development Plan (TNDP) annual report for 1982 tabled in Parliament, agricultural production targets for various crops have been laid down for the first time.

Measures will be taken during the year to devise ways and means of publicising these targets and taking steps towards their realisation.

The Government will strengthen extension services, increase areas under cultivation and ensure adequate and timely supplies of agricultural inputs as part of the measures.

Other measures will involve appropriate adjustment of

producer prices and other financial incentives to all farmers.

The Government has also pledged further development of potential State farms, Rural Reconstruction Centres, Zambia National Service production units and the lima programme.

The report noted that the 1980-81 agricultural season turned out to be highly satisfactory.

"A 9.8 per cent rate of growth in 1980-81 season was achieved as compared to 3.2 per cent recorded in the 1979-80 season."

It is the view of the report that the 1981-82 season will not maintain the levels of production of the 1980-81 season.

CSO: 4700/1729

REACTION TO MEALIE MEAL PRICE INCREASE UNFAVORABLE

Silimba's, Traders Association Statement

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Aug 82 p 1

[Text]

WORKERS have been hit "where it hurts" by the new mealie meal prices.

This was said by the National Union of Plantation and Agricultural Workers whose general secretary, Mr Stephen Silwimba hit out at obstinate commercial farmers who refuse to raise workers' salaries to help cope with price increases on commodities.

Mr Silwimba said in Kabwe at the weekend he did not understand the logic by the authorities in raising the prices of maize and other crops while ignoring the plight of agricultural workers who ensured they produced a good crop.

"If the monthly salary of this agricultural worker is K39 and he must buy a bag of mealie meal at K22, how is he going to buy kapenta, bread and milk?

"How is he going to pay for water, electricity and other council rates. ... you expect such a worker to get married and maintain his family?" he asked.

In Zimbabwe, workers in the agricultural industry received a minimum of K80 while in Malawi the wages were the same as in Zambia.

"Although the salary of a worker in the Malawi agricultural sector is the same as that paid to his Zambian counterpart, the strength of the Malawi Tambala cannot be equated to our Kwacha..

"In short, the cost of living in Malawi is cheaper than ours.

"So, you can see that the recently announced mealie meal prices have really hit our workers in the agricultural industry, and other lowly paid employees in Government, parastatal companies and the private sector where it hurts most."

He attacked commercial farmers, especially those in the Southern Province for neglecting their workers.

"They do not listen to the genuine complaints of the workers and refuse to sit down with us to discuss the problems of their workers.

"When we suggest salary increases to match with the rising cost of living, they say they cannot consider such proposals because the cost of fertilisers has gone up."

And the Active Traders Association, said the new mealie meal prices have only benefited bachelors and those in high income brackets.

"We as traders are not happy," the association said in a statement signed by its chairman Mr Johnston Chembe.

Zambia had a small population and he wondered how the Government "failed" to feed the people.

"Increasing prices on essential commodities is not the solution to inflation."

Mr Chembe said any price increase created further hikes in other items. "This creates a vicious circle where you have no development."

## Consumers Protective Association Statement

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 6 Aug 82 p 3

[Text]

**THE Consumers Protective Association of Zambia has reacted sharply to the recent increase in the price of mealie meal and described the 30 per cent increase on staple food as a blow to the average consumer.**

**In a statement released yesterday, the spokesman said: "The average person must be reassured that he or she can count on a wage that keeps up with inflationary cost of living, now approaching 12 per cent per annum."**

**The association called on the Prices and Incomes Commission to investigate any immediate measure it can advise in order to assist the low-income**

**groups to cope with the new prices and wonders how the common man will stand up to it.**

**The spokesman noted that "it should be recalled that the cost of milk products have increased by well over 30 per cent in the past 14 months, causing a huge increase in production and now we hear that prices are soon to increase again.**

**"Is the consumer being given the benefit of lower unit costs of production in prices, or are profits simply absorbed through uneconomic farming and distribution?" the association asked.**

**The association's spokesman also said that it was aware that all such large increases in staple foods caused real hardships for the people and unacceptable social costs in terms of declining nutritional standards.**

**Added to the recent burden of transport fare doubling (some say quadrupling) the announcement of mealie meal price increases "is a bitter blow for most consumers, regardless of necessity."**

CSO: 4700/1729

# CIPEC HEADQUARTERS TO BE MOVED TO LUSAKA, OIL PROSPECTING LAUNCHED

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Aug 82 p 1

[Text]

PLANS are underway to move the headquarters of the inter-governmental Council for Copper Producing and Exporting Countries (CIPEC), from Paris to Lusaka.

And for the first time the Government has launched a nation-wide oil prospecting programme.

Minister of Mines, Mr Mufaya Mumbuna, made these announcements at a Press conference at his office yesterday where he also said a high-powered Government delegation leaves for Paris over the weekend to attend the committee meeting working out measures to stabilise copper prices.

Mr Mumbuna has just returned from a CIPEC meeting in Peru where he handed over the chairmanship of the organisation to that country's minister of mines.

After heavy lobbying, Zambia offered to house the CIPEC headquarters because she felt it was unrealistic to have the offices in France, which had nothing to do with the production of copper.

"It is only fitting for Zambia to host the CIPEC headquarters because the organisation is the brainchild of Dr Kaunda, who suggested formation of the organisation in Chile as far back as 1966," he said.

The minister said the mechanics of the transfer would be worked out by an independent consultant who would visit Paris and Lusaka soon.

On the oil prospecting, the minister said it would be over the western Zambia, Kafue, mid-Zambezi, Luano Luku-sashi, Luangwa, Tanganyika, Bangweulu, Mweru and the Lukanga basins.

CSO: 4700/1729

SIDA GRANTS FUNDS TO IMPROVE ZAMBIA RAILWAYS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Aug 82 p 5

[Excerpt]

ZAMBIA and Sweden signed a K5 million agreement yesterday to help Zambia Railways improve its efficiency.

The money which has been extended to the railways through the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) is a grant.

It would be used to buy 100 wagons, spare parts, boogies and other machinery from Sweden and provide technical assistance and training for railways employees in that country.

This is a follow-up to an agreement on development co-operation signed between the

two countries in April last year.

After signing the accord director-general of the National Commission for Development Planning Dr Leonard Chivuno said SIDA had given Zambia remarkable development support over the years.

He noted that Zambia Railways was vital to the economy of Zambia and that by helping it SIDA was propping up Zambia in her economic recovery plans.

"We promise to do our best with the generous help and see that it is properly and effectively used."

The SIDA representative in Zambia Mrs Brita Ostberg said this was the third assistance to Zambia Railways from SIDA and promised the organisation's intention to help even further.

CSO: 4700/1729

## TNDP NOTES 1982 AIMS, POOR ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE IN 1981

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 6 Aug 82 pp 1, 7

[Text]

ZAMBIA's economy was so depressed in 1981 that no growth took place as measured against the targets of the Third National Development Plan (TNDP).

And the future looks bleak unless concerted effort are made to diversify the export sector of the economy and increase the output of the other two directly productive sectors — agriculture and manufacturing.

The most significant fall in sectoral value occurred in mining and quarrying where out of a planned total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of K430 million only K352 million was recorded.

According to the TNDP annual plan for 1982 just tabled in Parliament, the 1981 annual plan failed to stimulate the recovery of the economy to the 1977 level and achieve a four per cent growth rate over the 1977 GDP.

"As compared to the 1977 the base year of the TNDP, the real GDP of 1981 at K1,345 million was only 94 per cent of the real GDP of K1,428 million of 1977."

Transport problems, in particular deterioration in the performance of Tazara and difficulties at the port of Dar es Salaam which led to the

fall in copper exports, complicated Zambia's foreign exchange situation in 1981.

"Despite considerable investment that has been undertaken in strengthening the transport and communication facilities over the last few years, the sector's performance in 1981 was far below its planned level and also fell by 4.0 per cent as compared to its level in 1980."

Difficulties in buying additional buses for the United Bus Company of Zambia (UBZ) and delays in traffic movement on Zambia Railways were some of the reasons contributing to the poor performance.

In the manufacturing sector shift to the use of locally available raw materials and inputs did not take place significantly during the year under review.

There was however, good news for the construction sector where despite the fall in Government capital expenditure, the output almost reached its planned target.

The external factors on which the country had little control were "largely responsible for depressing the performance of the economy

in 1981," the report says.

The annual plan for 1982 is being formulated against the poor performance of the economy in 1981 and pessimistic forecasts for "behaviour" of copper prices for 1982.

The principal objectives of the TNDP 1982 plan are:

- To stimulate domestic production of commodities to attain the level of the real GDP obtaining in 1977 the base year of the TNDP;

- To diversify the export sector of the economy in order to lessen its dependence on production and exports of copper;

- Despite the failure of rains in the 1981-82 planting season, effort would continue to intensify the implementation of the operation food production programme launched in 1980 and thus raise substantially the potential of the economy to increase agricultural production;

- Diversify the manufacturing sector through setting up of agro-based small-scale industries and village industries in all parts of the country.

- And to redeploy the local labour force in agriculture industry, mining and construction sectors to create employment opportunities.



GOVERNOR SAYS SOME EXPATRIATE MINERS PLOTTING TO CREATE STAFF CRISIS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 9 Aug 82 p 1

[Excerpt]

**SOME expatriate miners affected by the Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines [ZCCM] cost-saving measures are reportedly behind a plot to frustrate qualified Zambian personnel in order to create a staff crisis when they leave.**

Kitwe governor, Mr Raphael Mwale, said this yesterday after a meeting with Mineworkers Union of Zambia (MUZ) and works council officials at the Nkana Division.

Mr Mwale said the Party was concerned by the development at the division. According to reports reaching him, those involved had resorted to harassing Zambians whom they could not dismiss.

He said, already a number of miners had been given final

warnings and would be dismissed if any new charges were brought against them.

Mr Mwale explained that in this way, the expatriates envisaged a situation where the division would be paralysed when they left because there would be inadequate personnel to man various skilled jobs.

Mr Mwale said he would meet the management of Nkana Division over the reports, which also said the senior Zambian employees were being adversely assessed.

Mr Mwale said he had decided to see the management because he thought the matter was more political than industrial.

"I wanted to find out from them (works council and MUZ) whether this information was true, and they told me it was true. I will be meeting the management on this soon," he said.

CSO: 4700/1729

GROUP TO INVESTIGATE ZCC COST-SAVING MEASURES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Aug 82 p 2

[Text]

A group of mining engineers and financial experts is to be appointed by the Party and its Government to investigate Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines cost-saving measures.

The Third National Development Plan (TNDP) annual plan for 1982 just released in Lusaka reports that the aim of this exercise is to nationalise ZCCM operations.

The areas to be covered are:

- Sources of purchases of machinery, equipment and spares. Price changes of these items over the last decade especially after 1973-74;
- ZCCM's management consultancy agreements with foreign firms;
- Underground blasting and services sub-contracting practices;
- Transportation of ore, concentrates and finished products;
- Contracts for supply of manpower;
- ZCCM inventories including dead stock at each mine;
- Control of production of gold and silver from slimes at Ndola and Kabwe refineries;

● Scrutiny of the feasibility studies of the major current and future capital projects of the ZCCM.

The group would also investigate costs and practices of marketing of copper, cobalt, gold and silver as well as other precious and semi-precious stones by the Metal Marketing Corporation of Zambia

The plan said that if necessary, United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) assistance could be sought in recruiting the necessary personnel for the investigation team from the United Nations centre for transnational corporations.

The Ministry of Mines has

the powers to investigate all mining, processing and marketing operations in Zambia under the Mines and Minerals Act.

The report notes that the current dependence on production and marketing of copper alone is leading the country into greater, deeper, and more serious economic difficulties.

"The mining sector has to be diversified not only in the long run but also in the immediate future if the country has to avoid a total collapse of the economy."

It however says that Zambia is fortunate in that both short-term and long-term policy options are available.

KALABO COMMUNICATIONS BREAKDOWN

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Aug 82 p 7

[Text]

DEVELOPMENT in Kalabo has come to a standstill because of communication problems, Liuwa Member of Parliament Mr Namuchana has said.

"Communications in Kalabo have broken down to a point where all development is coming to a complete standstill."

Road, air and river transport to the area had been drastically cut in the last few months, causing severe hardships.

The MP pointed out that Zambia Airways had stopped flying to the area while Libonda pontoon linking Kalabo and its provincial headquarters at Mongu, had not been repaired since it broke down last year.

Mr Namuchana said the Lwanginga river a major outlet was likely to dry up by the middle of this month because of poor rainfall last season.

The communications problem had resulted in a shortage of drugs at Kalabo hospital and food at the local secondary school.

The Ministry of Education and Culture was considering closing down the school because of food shortages.

Meanwhile, refugees are flocking to Liuwa constituency because of skirmishes between Government and rebel UNITA forces.

He called on the Government to improve the security to avoid harassment of people by UNITA forces.—Zana.

CSO: 4700/1729

JAPANESE MASS MEDIA TRAINING

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 9 Aug 82 p 7

[Text]

ZAMBIA is to enter into an agreement with the Japanese government for the training of personnel for the mass media complex.

This was disclosed by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting permanent secretary Mr Edward Lubinda during a radio programme "Face the Nation."

Mr Lubinda said besides those trained by the Japanese here and abroad, the Government was doing everything possible to train additional staff.

Those already trained came under a different contract but the Government was now working on a government-to-government level.

The National Commission for Development Planning was helping the ministry in looking for places where to train staff while the Ministry of Works and Supply had promised to give additional staff to run the complex.

Short courses were going on with the help of the Zambia Institute of Mass Communications.

Outlining the various problems that delayed the moving of Zambia Information Services, Zambia Broadcasting Services and Zambia News Agency to the complex, Mr Lubinda singled out lack of transport as the main problem.  
— Zana.

CSO: 4700/1729

## BRIEFS

ADB LOAN--Tripoli, Friday--The Arab Bank for Economic Development has given Zambia K70 million loan for the development of small industries and agriculture, bank President Dr Cheddly Ayari announced here today. Dr Ayari announced this when he met President Kaunda at his Grand Hotel room here. He said the loan would go a long way in the development of small-scale industries and agriculture in Zambia. Dr Ayari said the Oil Producing and Exporting Countries (OPEC) fund had also released a further K15 million for Zambia's agriculture industries and had requested the Arab World to make available another K25 million to Zambia to help her recover economically. Dr Ayari who was accompanied by a team of technical officers from the bank said the Arab world was very happy with Zambia's stand on Arab issues, adding that the country could count on the Arabs for continued aid. Dr Kaunda praised the Arab Bank for the help it was giving to Zambia, adding that the loan would be put to good use. The President said the development of small-scale industries would create employment for many people in rural areas who were at the moment drifting to urban areas in search of work which was not readily available. Dr Kaunda said Zambia's survival depended on agriculture, adding that the loan would greatly boost the country's economy. [Excerpt] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Aug 82 pp 1, 5]

CSO: 4700/1729

## COLUMNIST COMPARES USHEWOKUNZE TO IDI AMIN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 10 Aug 82 p 6

[Article by Aida Parker]

[Text]

**ONE of the strangest, in many ways most sinister, figures strutting the Southern African stage today is Zimbabwe's Minister of Home Affairs, Dr Herbert Ushewokunze.**

Although his fellow radical, Dr Eddison Zvobgo, runs him a close second, Dr Ushewokunze, by his ferocious outbursts against Whites, the medical profession and the judiciary, has probably done more to frighten away Whites (and foreign investment) from Zimbabwe than any other member of the Mugabe Cabinet.

Despite an extremely odd personal background, including court allegations of involvement in witchcraft-murder and sorcery, he is a man to be watched. Many analysts in Harare today see him as a possible top contender for Zanu leadership in the event of any Zimbabwean coup.

#### Natal studies

What manner of man is he? Except that he was born in the Marandellas (Marondera) district of peasant stock in 1939, little is known of his early childhood. After schooling at Sinoia (Mad-

wise) and then at the Goromonzi Secondary School, he studied medicine at the University of Natal, graduating there in 1965, aged 26.

While in Natal, he became vice-president of the Association of Medical Students and a member of the radical Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania. Official records of the Zimbabwe Department of Information (March, 1981) state that he left South Africa under threat of expulsion for his "outspoken views."

Back home, he served first with the Railways Medical Service, then entered private practice, one of the first Rhodesian Blacks to do so. He also opened the country's first Black-run nursing home: the Marondera Polyclinic in Bulawayo.

After the death of a patient, the police opened an abortion docket, but before court proceedings could begin,

Dr Ushewokunze went underground.

The next few years were spent organising political cells in Matabeleland, a matter standing him in great good stead today. He resurfaced in 1976 as a Zanu-PF delegate to the abortive Geneva Conference.

He began making his mark in Zanu-PF when he moved to Mozambique, becoming a member of the Party's Central Committee and its Secretary of Health. When the Marxist Government took power in April, 1980, Mr Mugabe appointed him Minister of Health.

#### Witchdoctors

His tenure in this portfolio was remarkable, to say the least. In September, 1980, he hit the headlines when he called 1 000 of Zimbabwe's witchdoctors and spirit mediums together, to form Zinata, the Zimbabwe National Traditional Healers' Association.



Telling the strangely clad assembly that he felt an affinity with them and with his ancestral spirits, Dr Ushewokunze agreed to upgrade their status and to set aside consulting rooms in clinics and hospitals so that they could prescribe herbs and muti to their patients in modern style. These people may now legally charge fees and, seemingly, call themselves "doctor."

The next week Dr Ushewokunze created a national uproar by barging into the Andrew Fleming Hospital and abusing White nurses and doctors, a dispute so serious that he was threatened with a mass walkout.

Even the tame Herald attacked him for "storming around like an elephant" and questioned how long Whites would be prepared to put up with his "alarming activities."

Next sensation came when Dr Ushewokunze threatened to replace the whole Public Service Commission with "fighters from the bush" because it rejected certain of his suggested appointments. This, apparently, was the clincher. A week or two later, Mr Mugabe sacked him.

Last year saw further sensation. In March four White members of the Fort Victoria farming community were murdered. Witnesses at the trial of the so-called

"spirit medium," Miss Sophie Muchini, claimed in court that Dr Ushewokunze had conspired with the accused and agreed that the killings should take place.

### Admission

Addressing the court on December 12, Dr Ushewokunze admitted that he had visited Miss Muchini "after hearing that she could offer advice on unifying the nation."

According to the court records, witnesses after the murder were sent with letters and messages to Dr Ushewokunze, who not only replied but sent bodyguards to protect Miss Muchini.

In his summing up, the trial judge, Mr Justice Pittman, described Dr Ushewokunze's evidence as "bald and unconvincing, and left unexplained why a guard force came to Muchini's kraal shortly before the police raid on March 7."

The judge accepted sworn evidence that, despite his denials, Dr Ushewokunze had given witnesses a letter authorising guards for the medium and that he had been told that "Europeans" had been killed. (Herald, 19.12.1981).

For reasons never explained, no action was taken against Dr Ushewokunze as a result of these findings, though lawyers agreed that perjury at least was a competent or possible

charge.

Muchini was sentenced to death, but it is known that the sentence was never carried out.

### Ill and died

Dr Ushewokunze was succeeded as Minister of Health by Dr Simon Masorodze, also a keen supporter of Zinata. However, Dr Masorodze did not survive long to enjoy his new eminence. After falling ill at an hotel luncheon, he was removed to the Andrew Fleming Hospital and died there shortly afterwards.

There were some unfriendly theories about this. One, that he had died because the once-high standards at the hospital had sadly deteriorated because of Dr Ushewokunze's activities.

Two that he might have been treated by a witchdoctor rather than a Western-trained doctor.

Three, that as he was a deeply superstitious man, he might well have succumbed to a spell somebody had put on him in retribution at having taken the Health portfolio from Dr Ushewokunze.

In February of this year, Dr Ushewokunze made an astonishing comeback, Mr Mugabe appointing him Minister of Home Affairs. Many claimed that this had been done because Mr Mugabe, also superstitious, was also afraid of the good doc-

tor's supernatural powers.

Others concede that Mr Mugabe's hand was probably forced by the Zanu-PF Central Committee to give Dr Ushewokunze control of the police, following a series of disasters which threatened the whole existence of Zanu-PF.

These included the destruction of the Nkomo munition dumps, the explosion at Zanu-PF headquarters, and the discovery of huge arms caches on Zipra-owned farms in Matabeleland.

### New Idi Amin?

There is little doubt that the Central Committee, impressed with Ushewokunze's earlier "strong man" performance, felt he was just the man to shake up the police force.

Africa experts define Dr Ushewokunze as ambitious and selfopinionated, motivated by grandiose ideas backed by a belief in supernatural power.

"It is almost certain he himself believes he will complete the chimurenga — war of liberation — and there are indications that the Central Committee is grooming him for just that."

"The collapse of the economy — a very real possibility at present — or a Matabele revolt could give him the opportunity he wants. If that happens, he could emerge as Africa's new Idi Amin."

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Sept. 1, 1982